

## Embarrassment on Chequers 'leak'

## Ministers begin drive to repair Ridley damage

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

SENIOR ministers yesterday began political repair work in the wake of Nicholas Ridley's resignation from the cabinet, with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the deputy prime minister, and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, welcoming the move.

The government, however, faced more embarrassment over the leaked report of a seminar, held at Chequers last March, in which the German national character was dissected and the nation's alleged tendencies to aggressiveness, assertiveness, bullying, egotism, inferiority complex and sentimentality were discussed.

The note, written by Charles Powell, Margaret Thatcher's private secretary for foreign affairs, described a seminar at Chequers on March 24 which was attended by Mr Hurd, Mrs Thatcher and a group of academics. The meeting assessed, in the light of the unification question, how much Germany had changed.

The memorandum disclosed that there had been discussions about an assumed German insensitivity to others, obsession with themselves and capacity for excess. The note also recorded, however, the meeting's conclusion that Britain should be "nice to the Germans" and said that "there was no longer a sense of historic mission, no ambitions for physical conquest, no more militarism".

Yesterday, Mr Hurd de-

fended the discussions as a perfectly natural thing for governments to do, as Gerald Kaufman, the Labour foreign affairs spokesman, said that they were an offensive farce.

"For senior members of the government to sit around pulling the Germans to pieces is extraordinary," Mr Kaufman said. "We might have expected such uncouthness and insensitivity from Mrs Thatcher, but that the foreign secretary should take part in this offensive farce needs a great deal more explaining."

The disclosure of the note came within hours of Mr Ridley's resignation on Saturday afternoon, two days after the publication of his claims that Germany was seeking to dominate a federal Europe and that surrendering British sovereignty to the European Commission was little better than handing it over to Hitler.

Importantly for the prime minister, who was under attack for not acting more swiftly to sack Mr Ridley and protect Britain's working relationships in Europe, Mr Hurd and Sir Geoffrey defended the delay, during which Mrs Thatcher had waited for Mr Ridley to return from a visit to Hungary and offer his resignation.

Mr Ridley was replaced on Saturday as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry by Peter Lilley, aged 46, who will retain his position of financial secretary to the Treasury until Wednesday to complete work on the finance bill. His duties will be discharged by the department's ministers of state, Mr Douglas Hogg and Lord Trefgarne.

Mr Ridley was said by friends to be ready to fight for his job, a development which would have made life difficult for a prime minister anxious not to upset her keenest supporters in the party by sacking her oldest ideological ally. In the end, however, Mr Ridley agreed with the prime minister after a 15-minute telephone conversation that it was necessary for him to go, and offered his resignation.

Mr Hurd and John Major, the chancellor, had indicated that they faced huge difficulties in Europe if Mr Ridley were to stay, although Mr Hurd said yesterday that he had not pressed for a resignation.

Speaking on BBC TV's "On the Record" yesterday, Mr Hurd said of Mr Ridley's gaffe: "The important thing was that what he wrote in *The Spectator* should be repudiated by the prime minister on behalf of the government and that it was withdrawn at the

same time by him. Without that it would have been very difficult." Sir Geoffrey, on "The World This Weekend", said: "Undoubtedly he was right to go."

In clearly concerted tactics, the government's two most effective reassurance men predicted that the episode would pass rapidly, and claimed that reports of Tory divisions had been exaggerated.

Asked about the delay by Mrs Thatcher in securing Mr Ridley's resignation, Sir Geoffrey said that it would have been a "savage" act for Mr Ridley, as a ministerial colleague of long standing, to be dismissed before returning home. Mr Hurd declared that loyalties and friendships had to be taken into account.

Sir Geoffrey said that there had always been those in the party who were "uneasy about our increasing closeness in European institutions" but that it would now fall back into perspective. There were genuine fears in Britain about German strength, but the way to meet them was for Britain to become involved in closer links with Europe.

Mr Hurd, who said that he was "amazed" by the report of Mr Ridley's remarks, described them as "a bit of a ramble" containing little argument. He said that it was to the credit of Mr Ridley and the prime minister that he had resigned rather than being asked to go.

In his TV interview yesterday, Mr Hurd conceded the prospect of the development of a two-tier Europe, saying that it would be wrong for Britain's European partners to try to impose European monetary union in a "big bang".

"I don't see how in 1991 we could possibly accept a single currency and European central bank," he said. "If that did happen and a two-tier Europe resulted, we wouldn't be alone when it came to the point".

West German officials refused yesterday to comment either on Mr Ridley's resignation, which they described as "an internal British matter", or the seminar.

There was, however, some sympathy for his warnings of an over-powerful Germany in the East German press, where a commentary in today's *Neues Deutschland* says that "Germans East and West cannot afford to ignore this mood".

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Losing drive: Nigel Mansell, who is to retire, speaking yesterday after being forced out of the British Grand Prix

## Mansell to retire at end of season

By STEVE ACTON

NIGEL Mansell, Britain's most successful racing driver since James Hunt, the former world champion, yesterday declared he would retire from Grand Prix racing at the end of the season.

Mansell, aged 36 and married with three children, made his announcement at the end of yesterday's British Grand Prix at Silverstone. Having led four times, Mansell retired his Ferrari with gearbox failure eight laps before the end of the 64-lap race when he was lying second to the winner, his Ferrari teammate, Alain Prost.

"I'm retiring at the end of the season but it has nothing to do with today's race. I've been thinking about it for six months and I want to spend more time with my family," said Mansell, who is reputed to earn £6 million a year.

Mansell, who described the decision as the hardest of his life, symbolically threw his gloves and balaclava protector to supporters as he trudged back to the pits.

This was the 43rd Grand Prix victory of Prost's career and he leads the drivers' championship by two points from the Brazilian, Ayrton Senna, who finished third yesterday.

Mansell said: "I was quicker than anyone, it was my race and I have never been so disappointed. After ten laps my gearbox was doing all sorts of funny things, but even with it playing up I could have stayed ahead."

Mansell's reasons, page 33

## Water threat as Britain swelters

By MICHAEL HORNSWELL

MUCH of Britain enjoyed its warmest weather of the year yesterday although the high temperatures brought renewed threats of water rationing, traffic jams on many roads, and several drownings.

Temperatures of 31°C were recorded at Heathrow airport and in parts of the Severn valley and the Vale of Evesham, beating the previous high this year of 29°C recorded last week and in May. It was cooler in the southwest, Wales and the north, with thunderstorms hitting holidaymakers in Blackpool.

Thousands of homes throughout Britain were warned to expect emergency water rationing yesterday as the dry weather threatened to produce drought conditions. Hosepipe bans have already been imposed in Devon, Kent, Yorkshire and Avon, but those are expected to be only the start if there is no let-up in the scorching temperatures.

Ground water levels are substantially down over large areas because the dry winter has compounded last summer's drought.

Meanwhile, with water reserves dwindling, a survey by the Liberal Democrats has shown that billions of gallons are being lost due to leaks in old, fractured pipes. According to the report, the 10 privatised water companies in England and Wales are losing between 15 per cent and 38 per cent of household water supplies — a loss described as "scandalous" by Simon Hughes, Liberal Democrat environment spokesman.

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## Gorbachev and Kohl confident

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

HELMUT Kohl, the West German chancellor, and President Gorbachev were confident yesterday that the problem of a united Germany's military alignment could be solved. They had their first session of talks in Moscow before leaving for Stavropol, Mr Gorbachev's home area in the northern Caucasus, where they are to have more discussions today.

On Saturday Mr Gorbachev became the first Soviet leader to have talks with a secretary-general of Nato when he received Manfred Wörner in Moscow.

During the talks, which Herr Wörner said touched on changes in Nato but not the vexed question of Nato membership for a united Germany, Mr Gorbachev commented favourably on the outcome of the Nato summit in London and accepted an invitation to visit the alliance's headquarters in Brussels at a time to be agreed.

Herr Kohl's visit to Stavropol is an unprecedented honour for a foreign leader and may owe something to the success of Mr Gorbachev's

Camp David meeting with President Bush during the Washington summit. The Soviet leader is believed to have been impressed by the benefits of the more relaxed atmosphere there. Herr Kohl is said to hope that the meeting could further his objective of a united Germany by December.

The latest solution offered by the Soviet side to the question of a united Germany's military association is for a united Germany to belong to Nato and the Warsaw Pact, but this was rejected by the Western alliance almost as soon as Mr Gorbachev made the proposal. The Soviet leader has often appeared less opposed to the possibility of Nato membership for a united Germany than some other members of his leadership, and has rarely adamantly opposed it in public. He has generally preferred to say that he would exclude "any change in the security balance in Europe". This was the formula he used in his speech for Victory Day in May.

Yegor Ligachev and other Soviet conservatives had ar-

gued that Moscow had agreed too easily to German unification and had paid insufficient attention to Soviet security interests and the feelings of distrust harboured by people in the Soviet Union since the war. There is now speculation that the removal from the party leadership of Mr Ligachev might make a change in Soviet policy easier.

After the first round of talks with Herr Kohl yesterday, Mr Gorbachev was quoted as saying that he and Herr Kohl had "a few small nuts to crack, but we have very good teeth. We'll crack them." Although neither leader would comment on the prospects for a breakthrough during the talks, Gennadi Gerasimov, the Soviet foreign spokesman, said: "Yes, I expect one." A spokes-

man for Herr Kohl said the two sides were "moving closer to each other rapidly".

The talks today are expected to include discussion of the size of a future united German army.

● Broadcast changes: Mr Gorbachev ordered a radical shake-up yesterday of Soviet state-run television and radio which will effectively end the Communist party's grip on the broadcast media. In a presidential decree, Mr Gorbachev said the development of genuine political pluralism and democratisation "called for cardinal change in the nature of the country's television and radio broadcasting". Tass said (Reuters).

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## Tenth minister resigns from India government

THE Indian Government was hit by a tenth resignation yesterday, only hours after Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the prime minister, withdrew his own decision to quit.

State television said Inder Kumar Gujral, the external relations minister, had decided to join those who left the cabinet last week in protest at the reinstatement of the son of Devi Lal, the deputy prime minister, as chief minister of Haryana state, after being forced out in disgrace.



Singh: decided to stay on as prime minister

Government disarray, page 8

## Scotch whisky goes from strength to strength

By JOHN YOUNG

TODAY is a great day for devotees of Scotland's greatest contribution to civilisation. It is a bad day for all those cheap, below-strength brands bearing outrageous pseudo-Caledonian names and tartan labels which in recent years have flooded the supermarket shelves, masquerading as real Scotch whisky and besmirching the reputation of that ancient and splendid fluid.

The implementation of the EC Spirit Drinks Regulation, which comes into effect in the United Kingdom today, means that from December 15 all Scotch whiskies must be bottled at a strength of not less than 40 per cent by volume, although a further year will be allowed for producers to clear their stocks of "non-complying products".

The new regulation reinforces leg-

islation which establishes a revised definition of Scotch whisky, detailing the traditional distillation, maturation and production processes which must be followed if the end product is to be allowed to bear the honoured name. It represents a victory for the Scotch Whisky Association, which has become increasingly concerned about the number of weak brands aimed at gullible buyers who are attracted by the price without bothering to check the content.

The association has lobbied long and hard for EC action and its director general, Bill Bewsher, yesterday expressed his delight. "Consumers of Scotch whisky in all its 190 world markets can now be assured of its consistent quality and character, including a minimum alcoholic strength of 40 per cent volume for bottled-in-Scotland brands," he said.

But that success spells doom for members of the Association of Low Strength Whisky Producers, which claims that lower-strength spirits are becoming increasingly popular, and that production of cheaper, weaker brands has created jobs in areas of high unemployment. Its chairman, Malcolm Hurlston, recently described insistence on 40 per cent strength as "absolute lunacy".

Since it was first recorded in the 15th Century, Scotland's "water of life" has suffered onslaughts from many quarters. The excise man and the temperance lobby have both attacked it and it has faced competition not only from Ireland but also from the United States, Canada and Japan. In the last few years a decline in sales has been reversed and it remains Scotland's most important export, earning more than £1,500

million in foreign exchange in the year ending last May.

One of the main reasons for the revival in the industry's fortunes is the opening up of the Japanese market. The Japanese are notably enthusiastic imbibers, but for many years they insisted on buying malt whisky in bulk which they then blended for sale on their domestic market. A report that a village in Japan was renamed Scotland in order that its produce could be labelled "made in Scotland" has never been confirmed.

The Japanese government has now at long last agreed to reduce the former penal levy on imports of the real thing, with the result that sales of Scotch, particularly malts, are booming. The Japanese, of course, have already begun buying up distilleries in Scotland.

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## The Times

The audited circulation of *The Times* in June was 430,853, an increase of 1,059 on May. *The Independent* and *The Guardian* fell, while *The Daily Telegraph* did not declare an audited figure for June.

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## Aftermath of the Nicholas Ridley resignation

## Party fights to control internal fallout

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

CONSERVATIVE business managers will be fusing over the temperature charts of the party this week like anxious consultants around a bed-ridden patient.

The Ridley affair has sabotaged the "slow-down" strategy which had begun to succeed in reducing Labour's lead in the opinion polls. It has stirred up the internal debate on Europe which has been at the root of most acrimonious ministerial departures and it has raised anew questions about Margaret Thatcher's leadership.

Some Tory MPs were saying privately yesterday that these could reawaken the prospect of a leadership challenge in the autumn, a prospect which the whips believed had been buried. There are signs, too, that the appointment of Peter Lilley to appease the Eurosceptics might have created as many problems as it solved.

What worries some ministers is that by waiting for two days to nudge Mr Ridley into offering his resignation rather than dismissing her old ally outright when hearing of his indiscretion, Mrs Thatcher has done less to counter the damage in Europe than she might have done.

Her hesitation, they believe, will fuel suspicions on the Continent that Mr Ridley was voicing in a cruder way sentiments which she shares. It has opened the way to Opposition accusations of dithering, with Mrs Thatcher seemingly more concerned about the dignity of her former trade secretary than about the troubles facing her foreign secretary and chancellor in Europe.

There is also anger in the less monetarist sector of the party that Mr Lilley, a radical Thatcherite, has been allowed to leapfrog over more qualified centre-left candidates, such as John Patten, William Waldegrave and David Mellor. Those who do not share Mr Lilley's views believe that he was chosen not strictly on merit, but to console radicals.

A senior Conservative source said: "The prime minister and those who advised her on appointing a successor to Nicholas Ridley seem to have forgotten that the person they chose now has to face Gordon Brown, the most effective operator on Labour's front bench."

Others claimed that after 11 years Mrs Thatcher was still so nervous of her position within the cabinet that she had appointed a minister for ideological back-up rather than for any other reason.

Those who have worked closely with Mr Lilley deny

that. They say that the prime minister was bound to appoint someone of like-minded monetarist views to an economics ministry and that the financial secretary was the best-qualified candidate.

The junior ministerial reshuffle due within a few days may add to dissension. Steve Norris, a loyal parliamentary private secretary to Mr Ridley, is one of the most able backbenchers with a clear claim on a post. If he fails, the right will be up in arms. If he succeeds, the left will be further miffed, especially if John Redwood, the Ridleyite junior minister at the trade department, wins promotion.

Efforts to damp down the temperature have begun. A senior minister yesterday dismissed the Ridley affair as one of interest only to the chattering classes and the Foreign Office, and insisted that the down side would be negligible.

The difficulty for the government, however, is that internal divisions on Europe have been highlighted again. Mrs Thatcher might now be in trouble with the pro-Europeans, but she would have been in trouble with the anti-Europeans had she not opted for someone of similar views to Mr Ridley.

His presence in the cabinet and, more than that, his degree of direct access to her, was a reassurance to the Eurosceptics that their views were still heard at the highest level in spite of the government's more obviously pro-European stance over the past six months. In their eyes, Mrs Thatcher's authority has been weakened because she has had to dispense with Mr Ridley.

The Tory divisions on Europe are effectively confined to a small group of anti-Europeans at one end of the party and an equally limited batch of federalists at the other end. The vast bulk of the party is content with the government's official line. Voters, however, do not like parties that appear to be split.

The questions for the business managers are whether the anti-Europeans, whom of Mr Ridley's cabinet presence, will feel the need to make more noise, whether the pro-European wing will revive talk of a challenge to Mrs Thatcher because they feel she has not been resolute enough in dealing with Mr Ridley, and whether Mr Ridley himself will allow the European question to die away in the calm of the summer recess.

Norman Stone, page 12

Ronald Butt, page 12

Leading article, page 13



Peter Lilley, the new trade and industry secretary, celebrating with his wife, Gail, after hearing of his appointment.

PETER Lilley yesterday declined to say how he might set about soothing the passions aroused in Europe by his predecessor's outspoken interview, or at least until he had "worked himself in" at his new post.

Perhaps wisely, he had little to say about future policy on Europe or the role of Germany, as he answered questions from reporters and posed for photographers with his wife, Gail, a painter specialising in still lifes. European observers might be reassured, however, by his declared predilection for French cooking and by the black Volkswagen Golf parked outside the couple's white, pebble-dash house in a quiet side street of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

The new trade and industry secretary was clearly still adjusting to the promotion which came out of the blue in a phone call to Downing Street on Saturday afternoon. "I was very surprised, but naturally it was the sort of offer you don't refuse," Mr Lilley, aged 46, said. "I'd spent the day at the St Albans horse show, which as far as I was concerned was the most important event on Saturday."

"I got back and found a note from Hertfordshire police saying 'Phone operations room, urgent', which I did, thinking it must be some family or constituency accident. I was told to,

## Instinctive believer in Europe of free nations

By DANIEL TREISMAN

phone Number 10. So I just heard half an hour before the world heard."

Mr Lilley had warm words for Nicholas Ridley, whom he has known and respected over the years and who also comes from the right wing of the party. "I have a very high regard and friendship for him. It made it particularly sad that it's in these circumstances that I take over," he said.

Yesterday, Mr Lilley, whose ancestors immigrated from Holland in 1688, was attending a family luncheon in London before getting down to work. A hectic few days are approaching as he juggles his ministerial role with the job at the Treasury, which he will keep until Wednesday.

Among the furnishings that will accompany Mr Lilley as he moves into new premises is the portrait of General

de Gaulle which hung in his office as financial secretary to the Treasury (Robin Oakley writes).

Colleagues say that the choice of decoration was no accident and that Mr Lilley, a French speaker, shares the prime minister's instinctive belief in de Gaulle's *Europe des patries*. Though he will not carry the same weight or enjoy the same degree of access as his predecessor, Mr Lilley too will be an ideological ally to Margaret Thatcher.

Although a quiet man, the new trade secretary has revealed a low flashpoint on occasion. He clashed sharply with the Speaker in March, earning a rebuke after accusing Mr Bernard Weatherill of being "less than even-handed in your search for the truth". There were also tart remarks about Europe in his maiden speech seven years ago.

Mr Lilley can, however, be expected to continue Mr Ridley's non-interventionist stance at the trade department. Colleagues call his economic approach "bone dry" and they have no doubt that he owes his surprise advancement to his right-wing views as a member of the radical Thatcherite No Turning Back group.

In a lecture to the Centre for Policy Studies last autumn, Mr Lilley called for the denationalisation not only of British Coal and British Rail but of the Post Office, London Regional Transport and the British Waterways Board as well.

## Kinnoek attacks the 'Cold War nostalgist'

From PHILIP WEBSTER IN NEW YORK

NEIL Kinnoek last night began a four-day visit to the United States by branding Margaret Thatcher a Cold War nostalgist at a time of increasing co-operation between East and West.

The Labour leader, who is due to meet President Bush at the White House tomorrow, immediately exploited the resignation of Nicholas Ridley.

He set out to portray the

Labour party as more in tune than the government with the response of the United States and other Nato countries to the future direction of the European Community and the changing face of Eastern Europe.

Mr Kinnoek is expected to receive a far warmer response from the Bush administration than that accorded to him by President Reagan on his last visit to Washington, three years ago, shortly before the 1987 election. In New York

last night, he said that Mrs Thatcher was "philosophically unwilling to undertake the co-operation necessary in these new times."

He said: "In the wake of the Cold War, most Western governments, including the United States, have a pragmatic and forward looking attitude to change and a constructive desire to foster liberation and modernisation in Western Europe."

"They know that is the way to enhance prosperity and

consequently security. The British government is headed by someone nostalgic for the Cold War and philosophically unwilling to undertake the co-operation necessary in these new times."

Mr Kinnoek said: "We in the Labour Party are part of the mainstream. That is probably the most basic difference between ourselves and the Tories as our country faces the challenges of the future."

Kinnoek in America, page 11.

## Hurd endorses seminar review of German character traits

By MICHAEL KNIFE AND SHEILA GUNN

DOUGLAS Hurd, the foreign secretary, and academics at the prime minister's seminar at Chequers on Germany, analysed the perceived character defects of the Germans but dismissed any threat of Europe facing a "new Hitler" from reunification.

As the government embarked on a damage limitation exercise from a leaked minute which ascribed to the Germans traits such as "arrogance, egotism, aggressiveness, bullying, inferiority complex", Mr Hurd defended the seminar's purpose and said that it would not compound the problem of meeting fences with Germany. He just wished it had not been published.

The guests denied yesterday that Mrs Thatcher had voiced the type of sentiments expressed by Nicholas Ridley in his interview. Those at the seminar, at Chequers on March 24, were Mrs Thatcher, Mr Hurd, Charles Powell, the prime minister's private secretary and foreign policy adviser, and six experts on Germany.

The academics were the historian Lord Dacre, formerly Hugh Trevor-Roper; Norman Stone, professor of modern history at Oxford; George Urban, former head of Radio Free Europe; Tim Garton Ash, a journalist; and the two leading German experts in the United States, Gordon Craig and Fritz Stern.

Mr Hurd said it had been the clear verdict of the gathering that it was "a fantasy to suppose that we are going to be faced with a new Hitler or a new Gestapo". The overwhelming view was that there had been a fundamental change in Germany, brought about by the destruction of Germany in 1944 and 1945.

"Here you have a major change coming nearer, the unification of Germany, and the prime minister thinking... it would be sensible to get away from the Whitehall papers and the ordinary discussions between ministers and to get some deeper thought from academics from all over the world."

"You will see that this verdict was overwhelmingly reassuring."

Mr Hurd said it was acceptable to discuss the national characteristics of one of Britain's allies because Germany was about to go through an important transformation. It seemed to be perfectly reasonable to ask people to look back into the past to see how far the past was throwing its shadow over the future.

Asked whether traditional assumptions of supposed German traits were still valid, Mr Hurd said they were characteristics which were "constantly trotted out as belonging to the Germans."

Mr Hurd said he believed the prime minister knew very well what might be called the democratic vocation of the new Germany. She was worried, however, about the strength of the economy which the Germans had built "by doing the things we ought to have done and had failed to do" and which Britain simply

had to match. Mr Hurd dismissed the suggestion that the Germans might have designs on taking over the European Community. The two main strands of German policy were to unify the country and to take themselves, "quite substantially", into Europe.

Dr Stone said the meeting was an extremely sensible way to proceed when dealing with the big question of our time. "It was Mrs Thatcher doing her homework in a way which I thought was admirable."

The modern German was completely different from the self-assertive, finger-wagging moralist of the 1920s, he said. Germans had recognised the mistakes of the past and were desperately anxious to do the right thing.

Even I, who have great admiration for what Germany has achieved since 1945, if I was asked if I was worried about German domination of the EEC, then even I would have to say yes, and it is a very heavily qualified yes.

"But it is not unthinkable that German domination might mean, for instance, that we would have to harmonise our tax rates with a German system which suits Germany but might not suit us. I do not know anybody in this country who is seriously worried about German domination."

Tim Garton Ash said: "I think if Chancellor Kohl had been sitting in on that discussion he would have agreed with 90 per cent of what was said. It was simply these independent experts on Germany who came to lunch and to a meeting... Mrs Thatcher asked questions and she listened and I think she took what was said on board."

George Urban, who is also an historian, said he concluded from the seminar that Mrs Thatcher's general worries about the domination of Europe by a reunified Germany "are identical to Ridley's but her way of phrasing them are different."

Lord Dacre said: "Mrs Thatcher listened far more than she talked. She did not present a view."

The basic question of the seminar, Lord Dacre said, was if Germany today was any more trustworthy than Germany in the past. "To that question we all answered yes. There has been a structural change since 1945. We do not believe that in any foreseeable circumstances there is any danger of a return of militarism, an attempt to conquer Europe or a return of Nazism."

Mr Hurd was not concerned about the Germans throwing their weight about and using their elbows in the EC. Some people did hold that view and Germany certainly had greater influence than it had ten years ago. He had seen no sign, however, of triumphalism in German attitudes.

A view that Britain could go on living in the past was not shared by the young, the "Euro-rail" generation, who go across Europe and to whom these kind of concerns were not really comprehensible.

opposing the closer integration of Europe.

Herr Kohl and his colleagues were constantly offering to assuage European worries by accelerating the political and monetary union of Europe. Finally, the prime minister, guided by expert advice of the kind offered at Chequers and by Mr Hurd, accepted that German reunification would come about at a speed of German choice. Recently she and her foreign secretary have made headway in checking the rush towards federalism in the European Community.

In the long run, the detailed account of the Chequers meeting is unlikely to damage Anglo-German relations. Combined with the sequence of events since last autumn, the record shows that, contrary to the widespread impression, the prime minister listens to advice even while she may not be a diplomat.

Diplomats have been fond this year of unfavourable comparisons between British and French diplomacy on the German question. While French politicians have, if anything, greater reason to fear German power than any other country in Europe, their public stance on reunification has been welcoming.

As one of Mrs Thatcher's colleagues said recently: "The prime minister may have been tactless on this, but you should hear François Mitterrand talking about the Germans in private."

After a long Whitehall struggle, British public diplomacy on Germany now roughly matches the French approach.

GEORGE BROCK

## Thatcher's personal struggle to accept reunification

The prime minister's views on the reunification of Germany are hardly secret. The record of the Chequers seminar on Germany published yesterday discloses a small group of experts attempting to persuade Mrs Thatcher to hide her violent antipathy to German reunification in the interests of more effective British diplomacy.

The departure of Nicholas Ridley and the frankness of the Chequers minute will obscure the fact that the battle which has been fought in Whitehall since the fall of the Berlin Wall has been won by those pressing for a more accommodating stance towards German reunification.

That latter group has been led by Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary. His victory on this point was underlined by the cool self-assurance of his damage-limitation performances over the weekend. Mr Hurd has devoted his period in office so far to repairing what amounted to an almost complete breakdown of relations between the diplomats and Downing Street on the subject of Europe.

He has devoted himself to producing a constructive set of European policies which mix British pragmatic scepticism with a full-hearted commitment to Europe. The success of his efforts has depended on the fact that Margaret Thatcher trusts him in ways that she did not trust Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The breaching of the Berlin Wall in November massively complicated Mr Hurd's task. Mrs Thatcher's visceral antipathy to the prospect of a rich and populous united Germany became widely known on the diplomatic circuit quite quickly, not least to the German embassy in London.

Shortly before Christmas Mrs

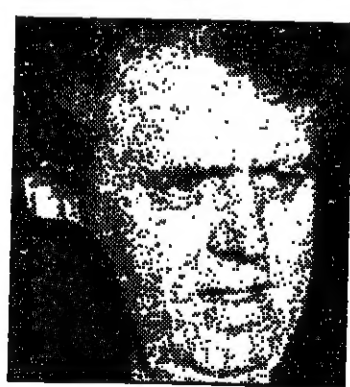
Thatcher attended a lunch at the Centre for Policy Studies, the Conservative think-tank, at which the conversation was devoted to Germany. The guests included Sir Geoffrey, Professor Brian Griffiths, head of the Downing Street policy unit, Lord Thomas, historian and chairman of the centre, the Soviet expert George Urban who also attended the later Chequers session, and David Willels, the centre's director.

The lunch was the first time that some of those round the table had realised just how strong the prime minister's feelings were on Germany. Several of them were, in the words of one, appalled.

Mrs Thatcher took what another described as a "straight German Danger line". A reunited country would represent an unacceptable concentration of economic power, and therefore of all other kinds of power. She asked one guest, of around her own age, whether he did not feel, as she did, that nothing good could ever come from the Germans. She spoke as the government should and could seek ways to delay or even halt reunification.

She was bombarded with counter-arguments. She would be unwise to support Russian power as a counterweight to Germany. Britain was regularly on record as supporting the peaceful reunification of Germany. What was the point of objecting so loudly to the inevitable?

Much of the opposition to her views prefigured the expert consensus that emerged at Chequers. Mrs Thatcher was unconvinced. As she left, she said: "I'm beginning to wonder whether any of you are still



Powell and Craddock: Thatcher's two advisers with diplomatic backgrounds. Both men are wary about reunification.

sound." The sources of Mrs Thatcher's feelings are the subject of dispute. Her two closest advisers, Charles Powell, her foreign affairs private secretary, and Sir Percy Craddock, her Downing Street adviser, are professional diplomats and well able to advise on the diplomatic fallout which the inevitable gossip would cause.

Both men are, however, considered to be cool and wary about a reunified Germany. Mrs Thatcher was an undergraduate at Oxford during the second world war. Mr Hurd was 15 when the war ended. She is a member of the last political generation which voices the views of Britons who remember wartime Germany.

Her relationship with Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, continues to be poor. Delegates to the dinner attended by the prime minister and the chancellor at the Koigswinter conference this spring noticed that they exchanged barely a social word during the meal.

Before the experts gathered at Chequers, however, a variety of



Powell and Craddock: Thatcher's two advisers with diplomatic backgrounds. Both men are wary about reunification.

forces were at work to bend Mrs Thatcher's resistance to speedy reunification. The agreement in Ottawa to hold the "two-plus-four" talks on external aspects of reunification imposed some process on something that had looked like careering out of control. Mr Hurd was making progress, where other advisers had not, in persuading the prime minister to abandon what he liked to call the "empty chair" approach to Europe.

But British isolation on the German question, acutely felt by the Foreign Office diplomats at the embassy in Bonn, was also painfully obvious. Only in her intervention on Herr Kohl's hesitation on the eastern border did Mrs Thatcher make her presence felt. As the pace of reunification quickened, any chance that outside powers could ever have influenced the speed faded.

In the end, the most powerful reason for a more pacific government stance was the contradiction inherent in objecting to renewed German power while strenuously

opposing the closer integration of Europe.

Herr Kohl and his colleagues were constantly offering to assuage European worries by accelerating the political and monetary union of Europe. Finally, the prime minister, guided by expert advice of the kind offered at Chequers and by Mr Hurd, accepted that German reunification would come about at a speed of German choice. Recently she and her foreign secretary have made headway in checking the rush towards federalism in the European Community.

In the long run, the detailed account of the Chequers meeting is unlikely to damage Anglo-German relations. Combined with the sequence of events since last autumn, the record shows that, contrary to the widespread impression, the prime minister listens to advice even while she may not be a diplomat.

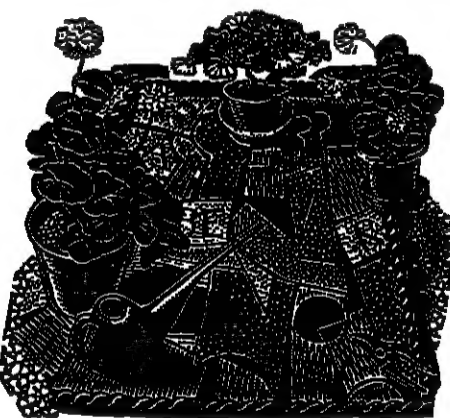
Diplomats have been fond this year of unfavourable comparisons between British and French diplomacy on the German question. While French politicians have, if anything, greater reason to fear German power than any other country in Europe, their public stance on reunification has been welcoming.

As one of Mrs Thatcher's colleagues said recently: "The prime minister may have been tactless on this, but you should hear François Mitterrand talking about the Germans in private."

After a long Whitehall struggle, British public diplomacy on Germany now roughly matches the French approach.

GEORGE BROCK

from The Mouth of The Lour.



## A KICK UP THE ARTS.

MODERN ART. A contradiction in terms, wouldn't you agree?

Picasso, for goodness' sake, was positively square compared with his posteriors, curse them all. Precious few of the blighters would pass muster as decent painters and decorators.

I, for one, would be the last to invite Jackson Pollock to wallop the walls *chez moi*.

And what pearls of wisdom or light of enlightenment have they beflowed upon the world? Hockney tells us that there are a lot of swimming pools in California. O blinding flash of insight!

While, as for Bacon, a fitting *nomen familiae* if ever there was one, most of his scratchings (pork) resemble the interior of the local butcher's shop.

The latest thing, we hear, is crazy paving (the artist? sculptor? landscape gardener? should and will remain anonymous.) Yes, the careful arrangement of chunks of slate, large and small, into jolly little circles or squares. A talking point on the patio, maybe, but sitting in slate in the Tate? (Where, one might add, one dare not so much as use a litter bin for fear of defiling some priceless exhibit, though one's crumpled copy of The Times, casually discarded on the foyer

floor, has every chance of becoming one and will, like as not, soon find itself roped off in its own little tenuous, the object of mass veneration.)

Aberlour Single Malt Whisky is, of course, an ancient art, inured in the time-honoured ways of our forefathers.

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# MacGregor counters claims of slow reforms

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

JOHN MacGregor, the education secretary, is taking on right-wing critics who claim he has "gone soft" on government education reforms.

Senior advisers close to him say that a campaign has been launched by some sections of the Conservative party, fuelled by leaders in central office, claiming that he is watering down the reforms of his predecessor, Kenneth Baker, now the party chairman.

Mr MacGregor said that his decisions over the past 12 months were essential if the reforms were to work: "The changes I am making are at the edges but they are important because they are supposed to make the thing workable."

He has reduced the amount of testing at ages seven and 11 and cut back on administration but he said that his commitment to parent power and freedom of choice is paramount. Mr MacGregor sees parent power at its best in grant-maintained schools and in city technology colleges.

Mr MacGregor is expected to tell the annual conference of the Centre for the Study of Comprehensive Schools today in Leicester that he will not tolerate any lessening in the drive to improve parent power and choice.

The most direct warning to local authorities, that they tamper with parent power at their peril, will be given later this week when he speaks to the Council of Local Education Authorities.

Mr MacGregor will tell them that if they attempt to prevent schools opting out of their control or hamper the introduction of the colleges, he will consider further legislation.

The next two weeks will also see a series of decisions on the curriculum, teachers' pay and appraisal, the latest figures on teacher vacancies, and a highly critical report from Her Majesty's inspectors on the performance of one local education authority. Many in-

dependent school head teachers believe they should be allowed to continue to offer the traditional three sciences while the Schools Examination and Assessment Council and the majority of state school heads favour a move into one subject covering three disciplines.

Mr MacGregor will have to rule soon on the controversial proposals from the National Curriculum Council on how facts should be taught and tested from 5 to 16.

Mr MacGregor is almost ready to announce his proposals for teacher appraisal and he also attaches great importance to the restoration of teachers' negotiating rights, but the six unions have failed to agree on the method. New figures are also expected on the number of teacher vacancies and Mr MacGregor said: "They will demonstrate that the problem is really about certain geographical areas and particular subjects."

"The measures we have been taking to deal with them are directed at the problems. The willingness to pay different pay for people who have skills which have a high demand in the market place has to be one of them."

Mr MacGregor has also had to deal with a highly critical report from the school inspectors on the performance of one local authority, which will be published shortly.

Mr MacGregor said that his other main concerns are to keep the national curriculum "completely up to scratch" and to ensure that it had the continued support of the teachers; keep a constant emphasis on standards; and to improve school buildings.

The next 12 months will also see changes in the training and education of 16-to-19-year-olds, allowing an easier switch from vocational to academic courses; and the development of AS levels.

Education, pages 16-17



Imperial echoes: The Commonwealth Secretariat team playing the Foreign Office during their annual match at Blenheim Palace yesterday

## UK parliament for Muslims 'would increase tensions'

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A CALL for British Muslims to set up their own "parliament" within Britain was angrily denounced yesterday by Islamic moderates and Conservative backbenchers, who said the proposal could only increase racial tensions.

Hesham el Essawy, director of the Islamic Society for Racial Tolerance, described as "frightening" a proposal by Dr Kalim Siddiqui that the Islamic community should look to Iran for leadership and should voice its grievances through a Muslim parliament.

Moderate Muslims expressed shock at Dr Siddiqui's depiction of the Islamic community as being the victim of a "lava of hatred" by the British establishment. In a speech to

about 400 Muslims at London University on Saturday, Dr Siddiqui, director of the Muslim Institute, said antipathy towards Muslims sprang from "every nook and cranny". Almost every body in the audience raised their hands in assent when he asked how many supported the Ayatollah Khomeini's *fatwa* (religious edict) calling for the death of the author Salman Rushdie.

Mr Essawy said the speech would only give further ammunition to those who "really hated Islam". Referring to the parliament proposal, he said: "This is a frightening thought for the ordinary British citizen. They can only think the Muslims want to set up a parliament which looks to a foreign country for allegiance."

Abdul Bahamin, of the Organisation of British Muslims, said: "Dr Siddiqui, who does not speak for the Muslim community, is damaging the fabric of race relations by making sensational statements. Britain is the country of our choice and adoption and it is here where our loyalties lie."

Sir John Wheeler, chairman of the Commons home affairs select committee and MP for Westminster North, said: "We are talking about a man who has no real following but who would like to grab some headlines with the media's assistance. All the racists and bigots will pile in on this, but it is really not worth discussing."

Jeremy Hanley, Tory MP for Richmond and Barnes and an authority on the backbenches on race issues, believed Dr Siddiqui was becoming dangerous. "Just as we see some positive signs coming from Tehran over the Rushdie affair Siddiqui stirs things up again."

Speaking yesterday on BBC Radio 4's *The World This Weekend* programme, Dr Siddiqui said the Muslim parliament would be a non-elective Islamic pressure group of about 200 members, which would try to influence the legislative process at Westminster.

Since the Rushdie affair began, British Muslims had become "victims of an all-round campaign against Islam" which had left them feeling "very bitter". Asked if he felt the majority of the community felt the *fatwa* should be carried out, Dr Siddiqui said: "When I took a vote in the hall 100 per cent of the people present put their hands right up to the sky."

He said all Muslims had to look to Tehran for political leadership.

## Lessons on Asian culture are new anti-racism tactic

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

A NEW approach to anti-racism, intended to replace a sense of guilt about Britain's colonial past with scholarly understanding of Asian cultures, has been launched by a Labour-controlled council in west London.

Hounslow council, in whose area ethnic minorities account for 20 per cent of the population, has called in experts from the School of Oriental and African Studies at London University to head a course for senior council officers. Top managers, including the chief executive, are taking part in a 13-week course that involves studying the history of the Indian sub-continent, the main religions of south Asia and the cultural traditions of its people.

The course, devised by Sanie Sethi, of Pathway Community College, Southall, includes lectures by Professor Chris Shackleton, an Indologist, Dr Abdul Halim, of the department of near and Middle Eastern studies, and Dr Helen Kanitkar, an anthropologist.

Mr Sethi said: "It is very worrying that because of the activities of some people, the concept of trying to end dis-

crimination has become almost discredited in some people's eyes.

"Anti-racism has become a label which is used to condemn people when it should be a means of ensuring equal opportunities for everybody. Our approach is based on the idea that prejudice and fear can only be tackled by a proper understanding of the other person and their culture."

Hounslow proposes to extend the course to all officials who deal with the public, and discussions are under way about providing it to other similar local authorities.

Bob Kerslake, acting chief executive and director of finance, said: "A lot of the focus of anti-racism has been about expounding the basic tenets of equality of opportunity in jobs and such areas. What we are moving to now is the development of the idea of equal opportunity in terms of a better understanding of cultural diversity and the need to respond to that as public servants."

Mr Sethi said: "My experience, having worked for the GLC, was that we did an awful lot of work on the basic principles and not

enough on whether we were meeting the needs of all our residents in the services we provided." Mr Kerslake said that he agreed with the view of the Macdonald inquiry into the killing of an Asian schoolboy at Burnage High School, Manchester, three years ago, which found that problems had been exacerbated by "symbolic and doctrinaire anti-racism".

## Board under fire over choice of bishops

THE Crown Appointments Commission, which meets today to draw up a short list of possible successors to Dr Robert Runcie as Archbishop of Canterbury, will come under attack in a booklet published by a group of conservative evangelical members of the Church of England.

The booklet, *Selecting Good Shepherds*, is published by the Church Society, which says it is committed to upholding the faith of the Church of England as expressed in the creeds, the

book of common prayer and the 39 articles.

Its author, Hugh Craig, is a member of the standing committee of the General Synod and a church commissioner. The booklet is said to be a powerful critique of the workings of the commission, set up in 1976 to advise on the appointment of bishops.

Dr David Samuel, the society's director, says that the system "has produced a bench of bishops more monochrome than before".

## Solicitors' chief takes on critics of legal changes

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

TONY Holland, who takes over this week as president of the Law Society, will make earnest efforts during his year in office to ensure the government's legal reforms are not thwarted by the Bar or the judges.

There is a natural justice in that Mr Holland, aged 52, from the Plymouth firm of Foot and Bowden, takes over as leader of the 60,000-member professional body for solicitors in England and Wales as the government's legal reforms move towards the statute book.

It was Mr Holland, with Roger Pannone, another member on the radical wing of the society's council, who in 1986 set the society on course for pushing for full advocacy rights in the higher courts. They swung the society council behind its present policy of breaking the Bar's monopoly both of higher judicial appointments and of rights of audience in the crown court and above.

In turn, that policy was a main factor leading to the government's Courts and Legal Services Bill, expected to become law by the end of this parliamentary session. The bill is a disappointment to Mr Holland. "Despite the challenges of the Green Paper, and its adventurous spirit, we have now got a bill which is greatly watered down. Much has come out and it is pretty tame."

Mr Holland is typical of the new breed of Law Society leaders who can afford to throw caution to the winds. As with David Ward, his im-

mediate predecessor, he is unlikely to feel any inhibition in tackling the government head-on.

He has already hit the headlines with plans to ensure that women and ethnic minority candidates are given a kind of "fast track" to judicial appointment; he wants the whole judicial appointments system overhauled, again appropriate for the year in which solicitors will become eligible for the higher bench.

Another of his particular concerns is the need for solicitors to meet consumer demand. His own firm, where he does a mixture of conveyancing, welfare law and mineral rights law, pioneered many years ago the practice of informing clients of their charging rates at the start of a transaction, as well as how to complain if they were dissatisfied. Both practices are expected to become professional rules this year and all solicitors will be obliged to follow suit. Communication with the

client is important, he says. "Solicitors have got to realise they must talk to clients at the same level and not down to them."

Mr Holland's presidency will also be a boon for his own members. He is a champion of the small and one-man firms. Without them, access to legal advice would be lost to many people, he says. He also abhors over-regulation of the profession. "If a person is qualified as a lawyer, that should be sufficient. There are too many rules and regulations already."

He is anxious, too, to secure better conditions for legal aid lawyers. But his aims are realistic. "Whatever party is in power, legal aid won't be a top priority. Lawyers must use their ingenuity to get better conditions such as improved systems of payment."

This pragmatism pervades his views on another controversial topic: multi-disciplinary practices. In an ideal world, he says you would not create these. But the reality is that they are here already and with 1992, the drive towards them will become irresistible. "It's a question of nomenclature. Some solicitors are already with accountants or surveyors, even if they cannot yet be partners. Whether we like it or not, it is a bit late to say we do not want multi-disciplinary practices."

As a hobby, Mr Holland broadcasts frequently and reviews films, so he will be a good communicator of the society's views in the next crucial stage of putting the legal reforms into effect.



Holland: "Watered-down bill is pretty tame"

## McGill's 'obscene' postcards up for sale

By JOHN SHAW

SAUCY postcards by Donald McGill, including those that led to his prosecution at Lincoln Assizes for obscenity in 1954, go up for auction next month, marking another stage in the rising value of his work among British collectors.

McGill, king of the comic seaside card, portrayed a low-life world of *double entendre*, domestic tiffs, sentiment and "making do" during post-war austerity in a career lasting more than 40 years, during which his sales ran into millions. He died in 1962.

Although his jokes are considered amusing trifles nowadays, they led him and Ernest Maidment, his business manager, to the dock at Lincoln, where they pleaded guilty to publishing obscene postcards and were fined £25 costs. McGill always regarded his work as honest vulgarity, and collectors will now have the chance to judge again when 30 cards used as evidence at the trial will be among a collection of 24,000 post-war

cards to be offered at Henry Spencer & Sons, Retford, Nottinghamshire, on August 13. The owner has requested anonymity.

Elfreda Buckland, McGill's biographer, has said: "This prosecution was really the last gasp of the puritans before the swinging sixties arrived. They wanted things to continue as they had before the war."

McGill was an accomplished watercolourist, and the most valuable part of the collection is 37 original water colour designs, most framed with the accompanying card, and estimated at £300 to £500 each.

The sale follows an auction of McGill work at Worthing, West Sussex, in April, at which watercolour designs estimated at £150 to £200 made from £400 to £1,900, with demand coming from throughout Britain. The sale consisted of liquidation material from the artist's publisher, D. Constance. It was esti-

mated at £15,000 in all but fetched £53,000.

Sixteen plates and a cover design from *The Grownpops Nursery Book*, each signed by McGill, appear at Christie's, South Kensington, on Wednesday (£600-£1,000). The sale also includes eight caricatures by Mark Boxer (1931-88) who, as Marc, contributed pocket cartoons to *The Times* from 1969-83. The drawings include studies of the Prince of Wales (£300-£500), Cecil Beaton (£200-£400) and Bianca Jagger (£200-£400).

● A 35ft motor yacht, built at Avonmouth, Bristol, in 1921, and retaining its period wooden interior, sold on estimate for £17,600 at Henley on Thames on Saturday. The vessel, belonging to a local family unable to take it to their new home, was the top lot of Phillips's fifth annual sale of rivercraft. A 30ft slipper stern motorboat built by Andrews of Bourne End in the 1930s fetched £17,050. The sale made £224,323.

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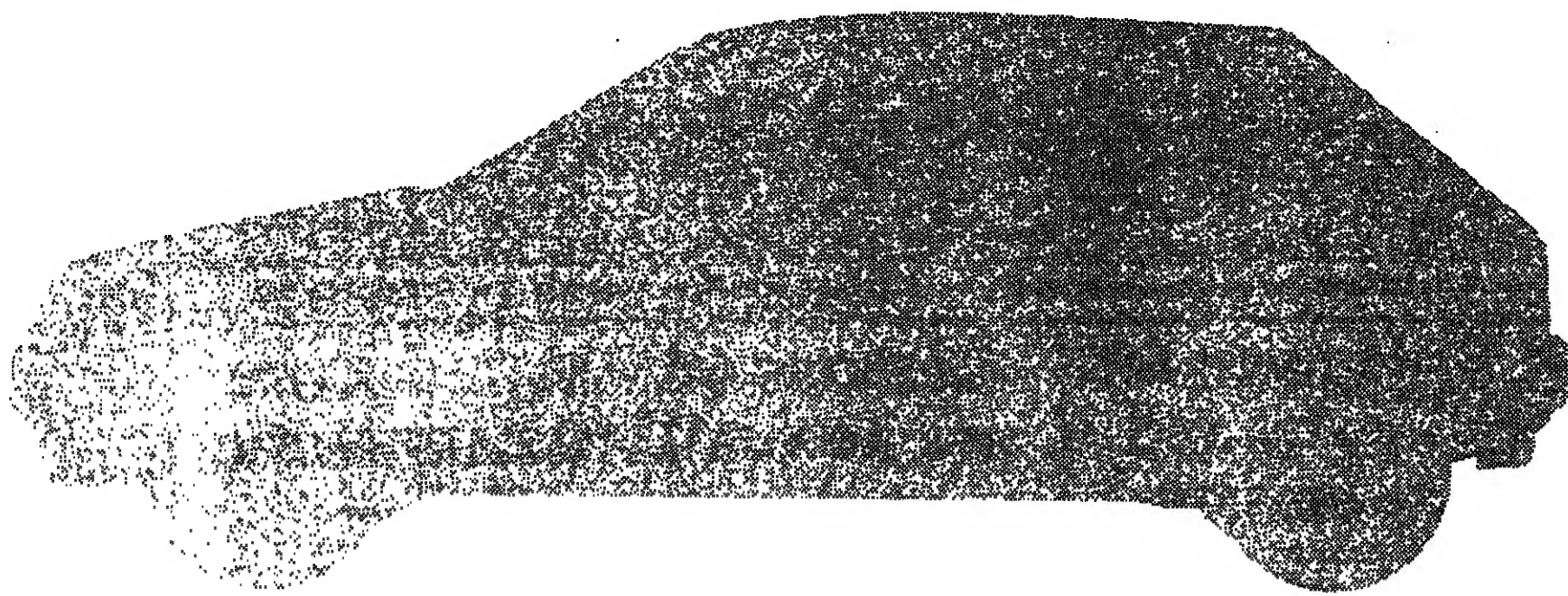
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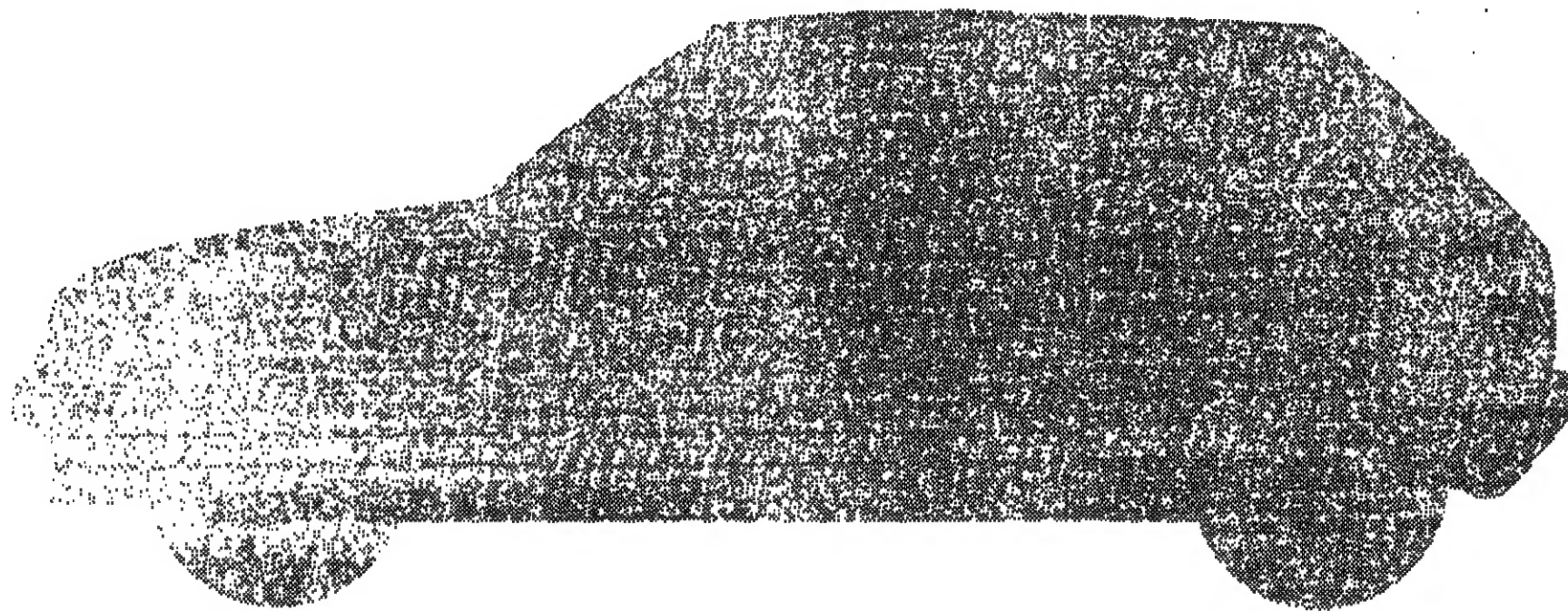
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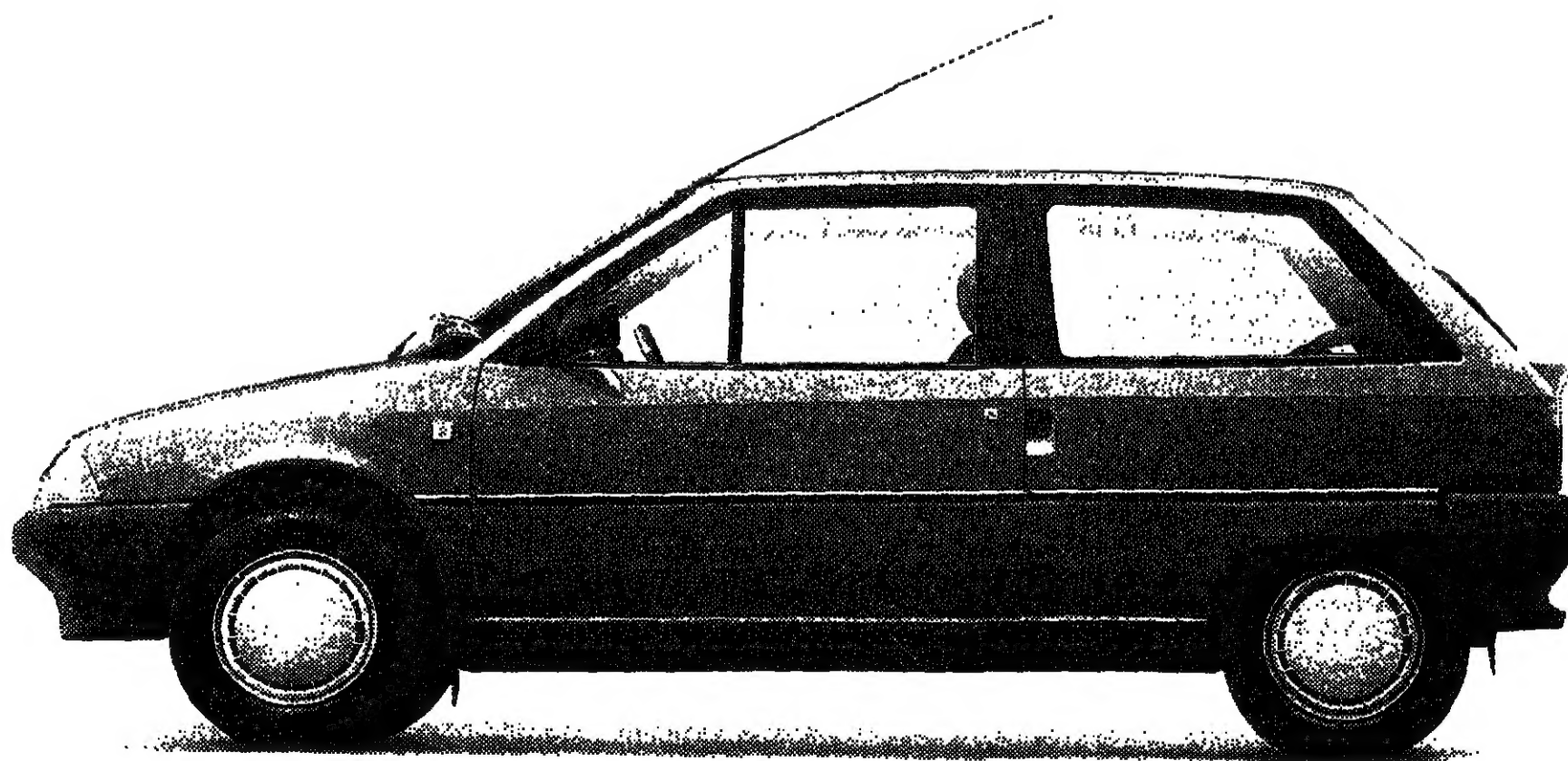
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# Airline seeks CAA help in Glasgow shuttle battle

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

THE battle between British Airways and British Midland over domestic "shuttle" air services has reached a new level of intensity after a formal application for BA to be forced to reduce daily flights between Heathrow and Glasgow from 14 to 12.

The demand by Michael Bishop, the British Midland chairman, was condemned by British Airways as "an outrageous attempt to stifle competition". BA has invested heavily in improving its Super Shuttle service in an attempt to try to make profits from some of the most difficult, but vital, air services it operates.

Mr Bishop has repeatedly attacked BA for what he regards as predatory action in steadily increasing the services it flies on the route, swamping his nine flights a day. He said that he was prepared to use whatever legislative opportunities existed to achieve a more equal fight and has involved the Civil Aviation Authority by effectively asking it to be the referee.

"Since we came on the Glasgow route in 1982, BA has

always had higher frequencies than us. First they had nine when we had seven and when we went to nine they pushed it up to 12." Mr Bishop said yesterday. "We could live with that, but when they went to 14 it begins to make our operations very marginal and we must now ask the CAA to take action to prevent them from doing this."

He argues that with its huge bank of "slots" and large fleet of aircraft at Heathrow, British Airways can ensure that British Midland cannot compete because no such slots or spare aircraft are available. The inference is that BA is prepared to lose money on the route, forcing British Midland to do the same and even, when the route becomes uneconomical to both, forcing British Midland out altogether.

"It is the same kind of scenario which was tried when Sir Freddie Laker went out of business, and I am determined it will not happen to us," Mr Bishop had said earlier.

Now, using a new procedure developed by the CAA to enable it to intervene quickly in preventing predatory actions, he has formally applied for BA's Glasgow shuttle services to be reduced from 14 to 12 a day and for its Edinburgh and Belfast services to be held at their present level. The aim is to reduce the number of seats offered each day and increase the loads in all aircraft operating the route, thus enabling both airlines at least to break even and perhaps even to make a modest profit out of the services.

BA claims that it is not possible to isolate domestic profits from European returns, but as these are hardly making a profit it is almost certain that the domestic routes themselves are losing money. The routes are, however, essential in feeding passengers from the regions to Heathrow and the profitable long-haul flights, and BA has no intention of giving up any of its services without a fight.

"Service standards and flight frequencies on BA's Super Shuttle routes are in direct response to consumer demands and we shall oppose vigorously any attempts to reduce services and have no doubt that the consumers will stand behind us," BA said.

## Phone rents expected to rise by 12%

BRITISH Telecom, which made a profit of nearly £3 billion last year, is expected to announce a rise of up to 11.8 per cent in phone rental charges within the next week (Michael Horsnell writes).

However, it is understood that disabled and elderly people will be selected for rental rebate if they make fewer than 120 calls a quarter.

Subscribers will be charged £19.76 on quarterly line rentals from September, it is believed, and new connection charges of £148, up by £15.

Ofel, the government appointed watchdog, is understood to have forced British Telecom to halve its original proposed increases.

## Red kites released

Eleven young red kites have been released at a secret location in England in an attempt to reintroduce the bird in England and Scotland after an absence of 100 years.

The kites, imported from Spain, were freed under a programme by the Nature Conservancy Council and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. The birds used to breed in much of Britain, but their numbers dwindled to only a few pairs in Wales in the 18th and 19th centuries. After they were listed as an endangered species the number rose to about 120 in Wales.

## Tory choice

The Winchester Conservative Association will today choose a parliamentary candidate to replace John Browne, MP, who was disciplined for failing to declare his business interests. The candidates are Gerald Malone, aged 40, and Nigel Evans, aged 32.

## Fishing protest

Fishermen in the English Channel and the Irish Sea are to meet David Curry, the fisheries minister, to protest over a cod-fishing ban which they say has been imposed because Scots fishermen have over-fished the waters.

## Soldier quits

The first black guardsman in the army, Private Richard Stokes, aged 20, says he will leave in December, after three years, to pursue a career in the police or fire service.

## Butcher held

A butcher aged 19 was yesterday questioned by police investigating the killing of Elaine Bowler, aged 20, at Pentrich, Derbyshire.

## Fire damage

A fire which started on Friday afternoon and burned for more than 48 hours has destroyed 300 acres of Hankley Common, near Epsom, Surrey.

## Plane destroyed

The last Sea Fury owned by the Royal Navy crashed near its base in Yeovilton, Somerset, on Saturday. The pilot, Lieutenant-Commander John Beattie, was treated for minor injuries.

## Mine death

Neville Groom, aged 52, from Hyde, Cheshire, died when he fell down a disused mine shaft while on a company leadership course at Pont Neath Vaughan, Powys. An inquest opens in Aberdare, Mid-Glamorgan today.

## Bond winners

The winners in the weekly National Savings Premium Bonds draw were: £100,000, bond number 18SL 759873, West Yorkshire; £50,000, 30CB 602915, (Huntingdon); £25,000, 7FN 580207, (Surrey).



Salisbury silhouettes: a member of the Territorial Army 4th Royal Green Jackets Battalion, based in London, taking up arms in an exercise with the 5th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Green Jackets on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, at the weekend

## Tower block checks urged after death in blaze

By CRAIG SETON

FIRE services and councils throughout the country are being urged to check tower blocks for a safety fault that allowed a fire to spread through the upper floors of a block of flats in Smethwick, West Midlands, where a woman died.

West Midlands fire officers found that a vertical shaft carrying a gas main in the 16-storey Merryhill Court flats was sealed with fire-resistant material only as far as the ninth floor. The fire broke out on the thirteenth floor on Friday night next to a flat occupied by Jennifer Noble, aged 41,

who raised the alarm. She apparently refused to leave her home and died from smoke inhalation.

The fire spread through the floors above and 170 firemen were needed to bring it under control. Eight people were rescued by turntable ladder and a further 60 were led to safety. The tower block, which was constructed in the mid-1960s, was due for demolition and only a third of the 94 flats were occupied.

Brian Fuller, the West Midlands chief fire officer, said the lack of fire-resistant material in the gas shaft on each floor above the ninth had helped the fire to spread. He said it was

unlikely that a prosecution could be brought for negligence over a safety fault in a block built in the 1960s.

There are more than 400 towers of flats in the West Midlands and an estimated 4,000 throughout the country, many built in the 1960s. Mr Fuller said it was not known how many might have similar faults, but he said: "I shall tell other fire services what we have found and we shall certainly try and persuade people that checks need to be conducted."

He said adequate fire protection in tower blocks was crucial because firemen could not reach upper floors using ladders. Fire investigators,

forensic scientists and detectives are still trying to determine the cause of the Smethwick fire.

● The architect whose report on Ronan Point, east London, led to the tower block's demolition, 20 years after its partial collapse due to a gas explosion in 1968, yesterday called for all local authorities to carry out urgent checks on ducts which might increase the risk of fire spreading in tall buildings (Our Architecture Correspondent writes). Sam Webb said: "It was fortuitous that there were so few people living in the block. If it had been fully occupied the fire might have led to 20 or more fatalities."

## Two boys killed in weekend of fires

TWO boys aged two and three died when a fire swept through their home in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, as they slept at the weekend. Geraldine Guess, their mother, ran for help.

Neighbours tried to fight through the flames to reach Nigel Bayliss and his younger brother Daniel, trapped on the top floor of the house in the Netherfield Estate. The children were unable to escape as the wooden staircase was destroyed within minutes.

Yesterday, two teenagers saved a woman trapped by fire in her first-floor flat in Kilburn, north London. Harry Macpherson, aged 18, carried Liliana Ojune, to safety as Finbar Horgan, aged 17, fought the blaze.

In west London, fire swept through the offices of Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising agency. An investigation unit was called to determine the cause.

Fire fighters were called to Brighton pier yesterday after a blaze broke out beneath a restaurant, but it was quickly extinguished. The cause was being investigated.

Six firemen were treated in hospital after fighting to save the Royal Hall Exhibition Centre, on King's Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire. At the height of the blaze 90 firemen battled to douse flames engulfing the Victorian hall. A cleaner who spotted the fire in the basement was also treated in hospital for smoke inhalation.

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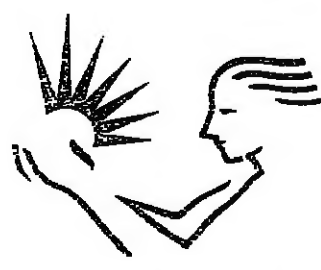




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# Showpiece city counts cost of world student games

The city of Sheffield chose to host the 1991 World Student Games to stimulate its regeneration after a decade of job losses and factory closures, but the arrangements have stumbled from one controversy to another. Six thousand athletes are due to begin competing a year from now, but will the event be a starter? Peter Davenport reports

THE original chief executive was dismissed, the company set up to organise the event and raise £27 million of funds has been wound up heavily in debt and the World Student Games, due to open in Sheffield on July 14 next year, has been affected by administrative and financial troubles.

In the latest twist, the man who originally applied to run the event, but was turned down, has been appointed to take over the complex planning and ensure that the largest sports event this country has ever hosted, with 6,000 athletes and officials from 120 countries, makes the starter's gun and reaches the finishing line at a price the city and its people can afford.

The job handed to Ray Gridley, Sheffield city council's housing director, may appear to be a poisoned chalice but it is one he has enthusiastically accepted. He was, after all, the man who headed the successful bid, at Zagreb in 1987, to host the event in the first place and applied, but failed to secure, the original post of chief executive of the organising company, Universiade GB.

For the past five weeks, as director of games administration, he has been putting together a rescue package after the decision to wind down Universiade GB, which had debts of £4 million and had failed to secure television coverage or attract big sponsors.

Peter Burns, original chief executive of Universiade GB, was dismissed last Christmas

after what was described as an "irretrievable breakdown" with his board amid serious concerns then about financing and planning. Norman Adsetts, a prominent local businessman, was brought in as deputy chairman to try to steer the company back on course but that attempt ended with the decision to wind down Universiade and for the city council to take over control of the organisation for the games.

Mr Gridley's task over the next 12 months is to silence the critics and confound a gathering array of doubters who have questioned whether the games will go ahead.

There is much more than a sporting event riding on Mr Gridley's expertise over the next year. After a decade in which 40,000 steel and heavy engineering jobs disappeared, Sheffield is enjoying a renaissance with more than £2 billion developments either under way or planned, including the £400 million Meadowhall covered shopping complex, due to open later this year. The city council is anxious to stage a successful games as a "shop window" to the world to show its regeneration.

Elaborate new sports facilities costing £147 million, mostly underwritten by the council, are in the final stages of construction. An international standard athletics stadium costing £28 million is sited on a redundant steelworks in Sheffield's old industrial quarter of Attercliffe, a spectacular, £52 million swimming pool complex is being



Sheffield's pride: the Don Valley Stadium taking shape at the site of a former steelworks despite financial and administration snags

built at Ponds Forge near the city centre, and an American group is funding a £34 million indoor events arena. Officials said yesterday that construction of the facilities was on target and within budget.

It is estimated that council borrowings to fund its share of the developments will cost the citizens £8 million a year for 22 years, beginning in 1992, which represents just over 1 per cent of the authority's overall spending in the last financial year. The council says the figure amounts to between 45p and 50p per

person on the poll tax. Mr Gridley says that the £27 million cost of the three-week games could be trimmed back to £17 million if a sponsorship drive fails, although he was confident that the full programme would go ahead.

Should the sponsorship fail to materialise, then a cutback games would leave all sports and accommodation facilities intact although the opening and closing ceremonies, a linked cultural festival, transport and hospitality would be reduced and the £3.5 million already invested in the event

by the council would be written off. However, Pamela Gordon, the council's chief executive, says that the new arrangements developed by Mr Gridley and his team would ensure that the event will be staged without any further requirement for additional cash from the authority.

Mr Gridley says he expects to sign a £2 million deal with British Satellite Broadcasting for the organisation to act as host broadcaster for television coverage within the next two weeks. An agreement with BSB will involve joint market-

ing of sponsorship for television and for the event itself.

Opposition councillors on the Labour-controlled authority have expressed concern over powers for officers to spend without prior approval and scepticism about the value of the deal with BSB.

David Chadwick, the Liberal Democrats' leader, said: "The sad reality is that Sheffield is trying to sell a package that no one wants to buy." Mr Gridley rejects such views. He is now concluding negotiations with the Sports Council to release £3 million of funds it has

already pledged. Chris Patten, the environment secretary, is to visit Sheffield later this month to inspect the high-rise flats being converted into the athletes' village and will face requests for £3 million aid to assist the work.

It is accepted that the government will not bail the city out if it falls short of finance in the next year but Mr Gridley remains confident that commercial funds, raised through sponsorship, marketing, merchandising and advertising, will generate the required funds.

## Customers seize the advantage as car sales fall

By KEVIN EASON  
MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

THE look in the eyes of the customer gives the game away as soon as he walks through the showroom doors.

Richard Hayes, sales director of the Midlands-based Swinland Motors Group, knows the signs. Buyers are in the mood to haggle because "they know we are in a very competitive market", he said. "A lot of buyers are going from garage to garage getting the best deal they can. There is no customer loyalty any more."

Mr Hayes is in the front line of a sales war being fought by manufacturers who face falling sales. New car registrations were down 10.9 per cent in the first half of this year but slumped by 18.3 per cent in June over the same month last year, a record year.

The industry should be optimistic as August approaches, the biggest retail sales month for a single industry in the world, when about £5 billion worth of cars will leave showrooms to go to motorists wanting the prestige of the H-registration plate.

The retail motor industry association calculates that August will account for 22.5 per cent of 1990 sales, probably about 450,000 cars. Buyers remain wary as inflation rises and interest rates show no sign of falling.

There is some evidence that June's spectacular sales fall will be followed by an equally weak July, because buyers are increasingly anxious to wait for the registration letter change - at least that is what the dealers hope. Discounting and special deals have been the showroom currency of the past six months.

Faced with falling sales, the manufacturers have reacted with a blitz of advertising and "specials" to woo customers. Ford is thought to have doubled its advertising budget in the first two months of the year.

Discounts of £1,000 on mid-range cars are common.

NEW CAR SALES		
	August Year total	
1980	231,776	1.51m
1981	245,948	1.46m
1982	301,977	1.55m
1983	374,599	1.79m
1984	303,522	1.74m
1985	373,253	1.83m
1986	383,215	1.88m
1987	407,333	2.01m
1988	477,305	2.22m
1989	500,112	2.3m
1990 (est)	450,000	2.1m

especially on slow selling models. Then there are special offers such as free insurance, zero-rate finance and extras such as high specification stereo systems, alloy wheels, sunroofs, or even 2,000 miles worth of free petrol.

Warranty periods have been stepped up on many models, particularly Japanese cars with Toyota and Mitsubishi among those offering three-year cover; most companies also offer free AA or RAC membership.

The incentives come from manufacturers desperate to maintain their market share at a time when factories are geared for high production.

Ford, Britain's biggest car company and market leader, has forced the pace in the discounting war to stem losses which have seen its share of the market slip from 27 per cent (more than 326,700 cars) in the first six months of 1989 to 23 per cent (266,849) this year.

The company will not want to give ground to Vauxhall and Rover, both of which have new models that are selling well.

Ford's Sierra is ageing against competition from the Cavalier, now Britain's best-selling car, while cars like the Citroën BX, which is being marketed strongly by the French firm, and the British-manufactured Peugeot 405 have been gaining ground.

Manufacturers could lose substantial profits this year as they try to discount their way into sales, and dealers will suffer as margins continue to be squeezed from above by manufacturers wanting sales targets met, and from below by customers wanting to haggle. The customer will be the winner as he or she leaves the showrooms laden with gifts, knowing that they have saved hundreds of pounds.

## Patten to announce no backing away from poll tax rules

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL REPORTER

CHRIS Patten, the environment secretary, is to announce extra money for local authorities to hold down next year's poll tax bills, coupled with wider capping of high-spending councils.

But he is expected to tell the Commons on Thursday that the government's poll tax review, chaired by Margaret Thatcher, has concluded that there should be no backing away from the new system and no additional rebates or exemptions.

He has won Treasury approval for extra funds, probably more than £2.5 billion, to remove the excuse for councils to send out higher poll tax bills next April. To prevent local authorities using the money to fund spending sprees he is to widen the criteria used for charge-cap-

ping extravagant councils by imposing a year-on-year ceiling on council budgets, with those exceeding them likely to be capped.

In this first year of poll tax Mr Patten capped 21 Labour and hung councils. The only criteria were councils whose budgets were 12.5 per cent above the government's set standard spending limit and £75 per adult above the target. Mr Patten already has the power to charge-cap councils that breach the year-on-year spending ceiling in the same way as high spenders were ratecapped. He did not do so during the first year because of the difficulty of making precise comparisons with spending under the old rating system.

The package of new money, further capping and the delay

in burdening councils with new community care duties is likely to be welcomed by many Tory backbenchers as a step towards defusing the highly charged poll tax issue in the run-up to the next general election. However, further capping will leave the government open to fresh charges from the opposition and from some Tory councillors that it weakens the principle of accountability.

Bryan Gould, shadow environment secretary, said yesterday that the poll tax review, like the Ridley incident, revealed that crisis management has replaced any attempt at sound government. "After weeks of agonised discussion, leaks and counter-leaks the result seems to be that the cabinet has been unable to agree anything new."

"The one course on which the cabinet is able to unite is in the preparations they are making for what promises to be the most elaborate confidence trick in modern political history," he said.

Mr Gould is preparing to unveil Labour's commitment to replacing the poll tax with a modernized rating system within a week of Mr Patten's announcement.

Police are investigating possible links between anti-poll tax protests and a fire bomb attack in Northampton yesterday on the offices of a firm of bailiffs called in to collect unpaid community charge bills (Craig Seton writes).

A bottle filled with petrol was thrown through the window of Madigan's bailiffs in Henry Street, near the centre of Northampton, causing damage estimated at tens of thousands of pounds. The firm has 12 offices in the country and recovers debts for 192 councils. It was called in by Northampton borough council last week after 37 poll tax defaulters were taken before the town's magistrates.

Russell Burrows, a spokesman for the Northampton anti-poll tax union, said yesterday: "We would not resort to such drastic tactics."

## Greek lifeline for isolated beaches

By JOHN LEWIS

A CLEAN beaches award pioneered in Greece is set to offer a lifeline to hundreds of British resorts denied the coveted EC blue flag.

The golden starfish award gives the seal of approval to many beaches not up to the blue flag standards that have been condemned as unfair by resorts that have failed to win one. A record 29 British beaches won blue flags last month, awards offered by the EC for quality of water and facilities.

Tourist authorities and many local councils say the blue flag awards are weighted

in favour of beaches with facilities that cannot be provided in remote areas. Now three English councils are taking part in a pilot scheme that could make hundreds of British beaches award winners. In a move to be considered by the European Commission in September, they have joined a Greek scheme that offers "more realistic" criteria for judging whether beaches are clean and safe.

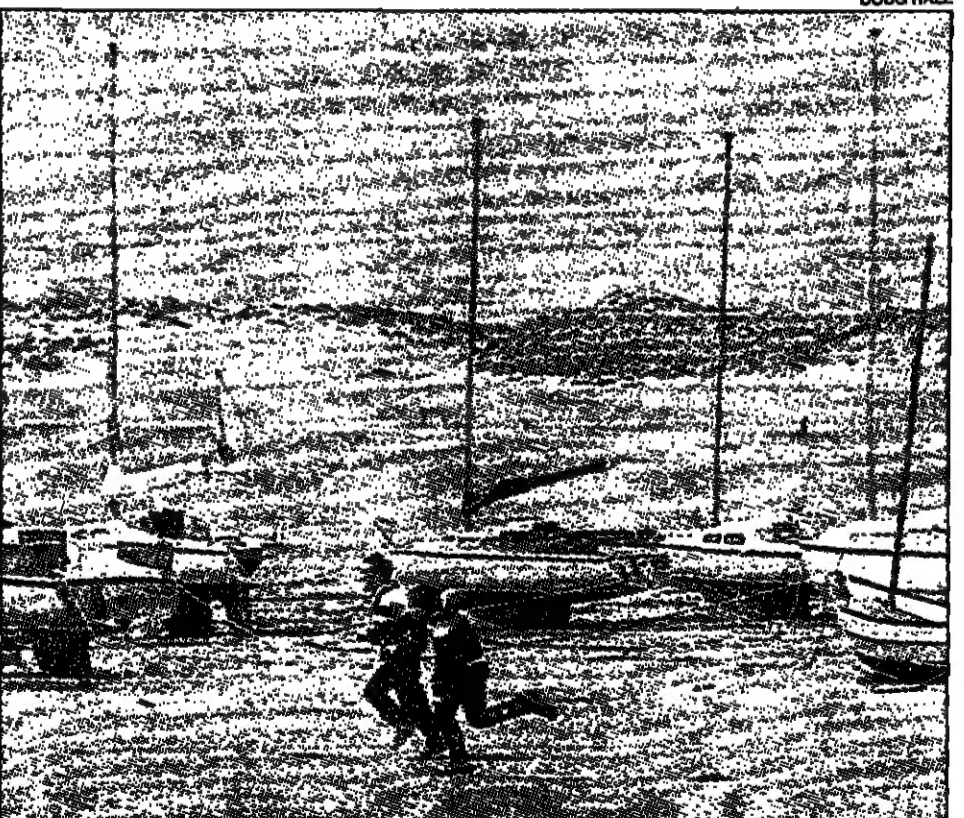
The Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association, a voluntary body, set up the golden starfish awards earlier this year. So far, 267

Greek beaches have received the award.

The awards recognise that while many beaches do not have comprehensive facilities, including public toilets or telephones, lifeguards or litter bins, they offer clean water, untrampled sands and quietness away from the hordes who populate tourist haunts.

Four hundred Greek beaches applied for blue flags this year but only half a dozen succeeded, and the association fears that that is because the criteria ignore the problems of remote beaches.

Protesting British authorities



Yachts at Beadnell Bay, Northumberland, where the beach has been entered for the golden starfish pilot scheme by Berwick-upon-Tweed council

## Land to build rural homes demanded

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN  
PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

SITES for "affordable" rural housing should be specifically set aside in councils' local plans to ensure that sufficient land is released to meet the huge shortfall in its provision, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors recommends.

Its report argues that changes in planning policy are needed if sufficient land is to

be released to meet that shortfall, and says that local authorities should be prepared, as a last resort, to use their powers of compulsory purchase to provide the land.

There are an estimated 376,000 households in rural England needing accommodation immediately or within the next five years, according to a recent report by Action with Communities in Rural

England, while the government is supporting the provision of only about 1,400 units a year. At the same time council house building has virtually ceased and the existing stock of such houses is diminishing as tenants exercise their right to buy.

Simon Pott, chairman of the institution's working party on rural housing that produced the report, argues that a

planning system is needed that delivers sufficient land to meet all housing needs. "Affordable" rural housing can only be provided if specific sites for this purpose are allocated in local plans and other forms of development on such sites are ruled out."

In its recommendations, the report says that more funds need to be deployed by the Housing Corporation and housing associations and that local authorities should be allowed to reinvest receipts from the sale of council houses in new housing stock.

## Sackings hurdle obstructs track of marathon founder

By MICHAEL COLEMAN



Brasher: his ten-year stewardship under threat

HIS ten-year stewardship of the London Marathon may be under the gravest threat, but Chris Brasher, who faces an inquiry before his fellow race governors today, seems to be taking it in his stride.

Saturday was spent on the Thames, bringing a week's use of a hired cruiser to a close, though much of it saw him running the tow path. Yesterday it was his second love, orienteering with the Southern Navigators' Club at Mytchett, Surrey, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary. Today his compass will lead him to the Park Lane Hotel in Mayfair for the inquiry.

The immediate issue before the governors is Mr Brasher's abrupt

dismissal in May of David Griffiths, the assistant race director, only a few weeks after race day on April 22 and seven months after his appointment.

Mr Griffiths, a former chief executive of Wembley Stadium, was the latest in a series of dismissals, including Mike Butcher, press officer, David Bedford, deputy race director, and Mary Smith, his administration manager.

Appealing to the governors, Mr Griffiths explained his pre-race low profile by saying that Mr Brasher, an Olympic steeplechase champion, instructed him to "watch, listen and learn". His predecessor, Mr Bedford, had lasted less than a year, despite assembling the strongest London field ever witnessed. The Board of London

Marathon Ltd, a registered charity, has 13 governors, including Mr Brasher. Sir James Swaffield is chairman. Other members include Peter Yarranton, chairman of the Sports Council, Lord Birkett, John Disley, the course director, Illyd Harrington, Marea Hartman and Joyce Smith, the former marathon champion.

Their normal agenda rarely reached beyond such mundane topics as the distribution of the race surplus to charities, but on this occasion, Mr Griffiths, perhaps better skilled in board room manoeuvring than his predecessors, is pressing the board to assume more power. Before his dismissal, he circulated a 12-page document informing them how they could "become a board of governors

with some teeth". It will be surprising, however, if today's meeting does not also address other areas that have clouded the race's administration and financing since it was conceived by Mr Brasher from nothing in 1981.

Lavish payments to athletes and agents and the apparent conflict of interest between Mr Brasher and Mr Disley and their directorships of the sports shoe company Reebok (UK) have received embarrassing media exposure and require answering.

In only eight months London will stage the greatest marathon ever, the IAAF World Cup and the big city race combined. It is on the preparation of that spectacular event that all the race's energy should now be focused.

£100,000 raised, page 34

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# A wartime anniversary the French would rather forget



Pétain: installed Vichy regime 50 years ago

FROM PHILIP JACOBSON  
IN PARIS

WARTIME anniversaries are falling thick and fast for France in 1990 and it is understandable, if not so forgivable, that the most inglorious memories are shuffled off with maximum discretion. The installation of the Vichy regime under Marshal Pétain 50 years ago this month, after an overwhelming majority of elected deputies voted in favour of collaboration with Nazi Germany, has been allowed to slip by the general public.

But today marks another largely unremembered anniversary inseparable from the legacy of the Vichy era. It concerns perhaps the most shameful event in the sombre history of occupied France. The worst consequences of what is called the round-up of the Velodrome d'Hiver are still unknown to

most French, even though the two senior Vichy officials directly involved have been accused of committing war crimes.

The essential facts are well established. Early on July 16, 1942, squads of uniformed French police, working from lists provided by French officials, began arresting Jews in their homes around Paris. In 48 hours, more than 13,000 Jews were detained, over a third of them children born in France.

Among them was Annette Krajer, aged 12, whose unsparing account of what took place was included in a moving dossier published by the French magazine *L'Express* earlier this year. All the Jews from her street were herded into the local school where they waited, under French police guard, for several hours until a convoy of buses arrived and they were ordered aboard.

Their destination was the Velodrome, a big cycling stadium on the other side of the city. Annette, now a doctor, recalled. The buses proceeded in broad daylight before the "apparently indifferent, if somewhat surprised, glances of Parisians". With bright yellow stars pinned on every left breast, it must have been obvious who the passengers were.

The operation came under the control of the French official responsible for the Vichy police force, René Bousquet. The Gestapo, in the person of Adolf Eichmann, had ordered that the deportation of Jews in France must begin. The Nazis wanted French police to handle all round-ups, and M Bousquet was confident his men could do the job.

"You have seen how well they performed their duties on numerous occasions", he wrote to the SS

chief in Paris. "Energetically led, they are capable of rendering ever greater service". And so they were, marshalling the tired and frightened Jews at the Velodrome with apparent indifference to the extreme suffering described by Annette Krajer, who stayed there almost three days.

"Babies crying, mothers in tears, terrible sanitary conditions and above all, the anguish of not knowing why we were here." As the Nazis were only interested in Jews aged over 16, M Bousquet's deputy, Jean Leguay, pressed the Gestapo to put the younger children on the trains bound for Germany and the death camps.

Berlin decreed that families should be transferred to less visible captivity: some 7,500 Jews, virtually all women and children, were sent to two camps in the Loiret region, 50 miles south of Paris.

Annette Krajer described being "crowded into sealed cattle wagons with very little air, no light and with one tub for a latrine".

Conditions in the new barbed wire camps were dreadful, swiftly leading to disease among the children. So wretched was their plight that Vichy officials worried that local people would take pity on them. But the prefect of Loiret said, "Most of the time they watch the convoys arrive with complete indifference."

Within days, the first batch of parents was being forced into trains, heading back to the Drancy transit centres in Paris and, eventually, concentration camps. Annette Krajer's mother was in the next group to be separated forcibly from their children, a scene so harrowing one marvels she could bear to recount it for *L'Express*. Finally, it was the turn of the

children, lining up, hand in hand, to board the cattle trucks. The Nazis' meticulous records state all but a hundred or so of the 3,500 children rounded up were despatched to Auschwitz and herded straight into the gas chambers.

In 1979, Leguay became the first French official to be charged with crimes against humanity. Ten years later, his file still gathering dust, it took only three years to bring Klaus Barbie to trial. Leguay died peacefully.

M Bousquet was sentenced to five years' *dégradation civique* in 1949, then immediately pardoned. He became a successful banker and lives in some style in Paris. Last year, Serge Klarsfeld, the lawyer who tracked down Barbie, persuaded a French court to examine a complaint by Leguay's wife M Bousquet's alleged involvement in crimes against humanity.

## Government in disarray after Indian ministers quit

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

THE Indian Government is fighting for survival after a weekend of political turmoil in which nine ministers resigned and Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the prime minister, quit because he said he had "lost the people's trust" — and then changed his mind.

The unpredictable Mr Singh initially rejected exhortations to withdraw his resignation during a long and emotional meeting with the leadership of his Janata Dal (People's party), the main constituent of the coalition administration pieced together after last November's general election.

His request to be relieved of office appears to have been a ploy to pull the party together before it disintegrated in the factional fighting at the heart of the sudden crisis. There was no immediate sign of a respite in internal feuding, however, as supporters of Mr Singh announced last night that he would stay in office.

Rajiv Gandhi, the former prime minister, summoned his advisers as his Congress (I) party sensed that it might soon have a chance to make a comeback. The communists and the right-wing Bharatiya Janata party (BJP), which both support Mr Singh's government in parliament, said they continued to stand behind the prime minister.

Both have a vested interest in keeping the government alive, since an election so soon after the last one would lead to defeat at the hands of a

disgusted electorate. The last non-Congress government, which came to power in March 1977, disintegrated in chaos and cleared the way for Indira Gandhi's re-election less than three years later. Since independence, India's electorate has tended to look on Congress as the only party capable of offering stable government.

The crisis has not been precipitated by any political differences between the five disparate parties that make up the National Front government, as might have been expected. Indeed, they have maintained a remarkable, if distant, amity. The turmoil centres entirely on feuds within the Janata Dal, principally involving the erratic, eccentric and fiercely ambitious Devi Lal, the deputy prime minister.

When Mr Lal accepted the deputy post last December, he resigned as chief minister of the small northern state of Haryana, and allegedly engineered the installation of his controversial son, Om Prakash Chautala. Mr Lal is a political overlord in Haryana, where he runs a sort of fiefdom.

Mr Chautala was hounded from office in disgrace in May because of perceptions that he tolerated violence and blatant vote-rigging during state elections. Mr Lal was enraged and submitted his resignation as deputy prime minister, only to withdraw it. To everybody's amazement, his son was re-appointed chief minister last week, and it is widely speculated that Mr Singh was party to some political deal that brought it about.

That sparked the first three ministerial resignations, which were rapidly followed by six others.

Mr Singh submitted his resignation on Saturday to the president of his party, not to the president of the country, and it was, naturally, rejected. He said he had not gone to President Venkatarman with his resignation because he did not want to risk Congress being asked to form a new government.

The prime minister and his deputy now seem to be on a collision course. The government could continue to unravel if Mr Chautala is not again forced to resign. But if he is forced out, Mr Lal might resign, and he would then take his faction of Janata Dal — a party he helped to form — with him, leaving the fragile party further weakened.

## Pakistan bombings kill 35

FROM ZAHID HUSSAIN IN KARACHI

AT LEAST 35 people were killed and more than 120 wounded, most of them seriously, when a series of bomb blasts rocked Hyderabad city and destroyed a compartment of a passenger train yesterday.

Bombs were planted in shops and vehicles near congested markets in various parts of the city as the ethnic violence between Sindhis and Mohajirs gathered pace. Witnesses said several people, including women and children, were blown to pieces. Hospitals were put on alert to receive a flood of injured.

At least 12 people were killed when a bomb exploded on a Lahore-bound Karachi express train was bombed at Allah Dino Sand station, 15 miles from Hyderabad. The bomb was planted in a second class compartment which was totally destroyed.

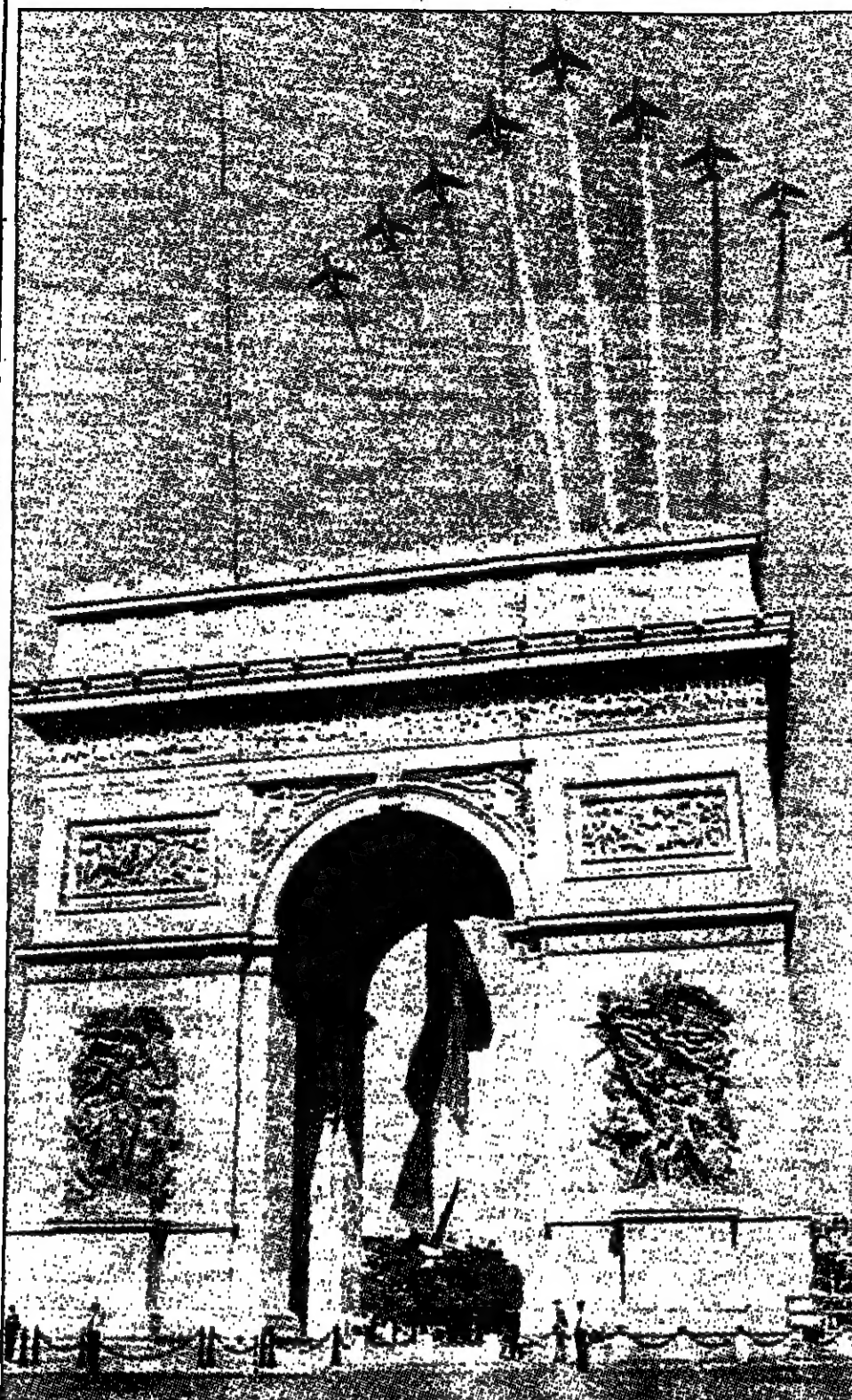
Meanwhile troops brought in to patrol the city added to the death toll, opening fire on an angry crowd who had gathered outside Bhiddai hospital in Lachibad district of Hyderabad and killing at least three people.

No one has yet claimed the responsibility for the bombings yesterday but Sindhi extremists were suspected. Their Jeay Sind movement, which is fighting for independence, had given a province-wide strike call in protest against the arrest of its leader, Dr Qadir Baksh Magi.

Dr Magi has been accused of involvement in the Hyderabad massacre in September 1988, when more than 250 died.

Most of the people killed in the blasts yesterday were said to be Mohajirs. Hyderabad has been the scene of intense ethnic violence between Sindhis and Mohajirs for several years.

In May this year more than 200 people were killed in ethnic feuding there. The city is predominantly populated by Mohajirs.



Jets trailing red, white and blue smoke as they soar over the Arc de Triomphe, in central Paris, at the start of Bastille Day celebrations

## Paris puts troops on show

FROM ALAN TILLIER IN PARIS

PRESIDENT Mitterrand announced a two-month reduction in France's compulsory 12-month national service from 1992, but Bastille Day otherwise provided just another occasion for the military pageantry so beloved of the French. Mounted cavalry, Foreign Legion troops, Alpine commandos, 7,000 men in all, marched down the Champs Elysées followed by tanks and missiles. About 120 aircraft and helicopters roared overhead.

M Mitterrand coupled the announcement of the shortening of conscription with the news that France's military budget will not be slashed and that the nuclear "force de frappe" will be maintained.

Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the defence minister, a former left-winger turned hawk, said

at the weekend: "No matter what happens, tomorrow's Europe will have a military superpower, the Soviet Union, and an economic superpower, Germany. France can play a balancing role and a political role for the benefit of Europe as a whole, if it keeps the advantage of its independent defence."

M Chevènement has recently said that he foresees "a giant vacuum" being created in the centre of Europe as the Soviet empire collapses and United States troop withdrawals begin.

The president echoed this theme, although he admitted that Hades, the latest French strategic missile, was unable to reach beyond Europe's new democracies, that is the old East bloc.

Nevertheless, he said, the

"French nuclear force cannot drop this ultimate, dissuasive weapon". National service reduction would not come until 1992. Meanwhile, defence spending would keep abreast of inflation.

Up to two million people are estimated to have packed the western boulevards of Paris when Jean-Michel Jarre, the son et lumière specialist, lit up La Défense, Paris's skyscraper business city, with laser beams and fireworks.

The Bastille Day extravaganza included images of Marilyn Monroe and John Kennedy, which flashed separately on to buildings while the great arch was illuminated in pink. Jarre, chose a Trinidad steel band, Amoco Rengades, as the musical stars of the evening.

The former president, aged 77, with an eye on the history books, has worked hard over the past decade. He has written eight books, acted as unofficial envoy for his country, and freely offered his

experience and foreign relations expertise to his successors.

While Mr Reagan and Mr Ford have used their names to amass personal wealth since leaving the White House, Mr Nixon has refused all speaking fees and insisted on paying for his own security. Whereas the other eight presidents have been federally funded, Mr Nixon's is financed exclusively from private sources.

He nevertheless continues to be dogged by controversy, and the library is no exception. Because it is privately funded, Mr Nixon can sign how it is run. His many detractors say he will use it to rewrite history.

In the wake of Watergate, Congress gave custody of the 44 million pages of documents from the Nixon administration to the National Archives, and despite Mr Nixon's attempts to retrieve them they remain stored in a Virginia warehouse.

While other presidential libraries have all their administrations' original documents, the Nixon library will have copies of around 1.5 million pages which it has itself selected.

"Who knows what the Nixon people have scoured out?" asked Stanley Kutler, a University of Wisconsin law professor and author of a recent book on Watergate. "Nixon is campaigning for the soul of history. It's his final campaign."

Earlier this month, Hugh Hewitt, the library's director, gave Mr Nixon's detractors more ammunition by saying known critics of Mr Nixon would be barred from using the library, but in the ensuing outcry he was forced to back down.

The library's officials reject charges that it will try to distort history, and point to the Watergate hall, the largest room in the library, dedicated to one subject, as proof.

Richard Nixon, who faces charges from his many detractors that his library will try to rewrite history

## Presidents past and present to honour Nixon

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Bush, with former presidents Ronald Reagan and Gerald Ford, will gather in Yorba Linda, the Californian birthplace of Richard Nixon, this week to honour the man who 16 years ago became the first American president to resign the office in disgrace.

The occasion is the opening of his \$21 million (£12 billion) presidential library. Jimmy Carter, the sole surviving Democratic president, will not be present — he has a "prior engagement" — but that will not detract from the impact.

Before now, not one of the three Republican presidents has enthusiastically shared a platform with the villain of Watergate. Although Mr Reagan received Mr Carter, Mr Ford and Mr Nixon at the White House before they flew to represent him at President Sadat's funeral in 1981, this will be one of the rare occasions when four presidents have appeared together at a public event.

Thursday's ceremony will be broadcast live, and will evoke strong emotions over one of the most traumatic periods in American history.

Pat Nixon, the former president's reclusive wife, will make her first public appearance in more than a decade. His daughters, Julie Eisenhower and Tricia Nixon Cox, will be there, as will four former secretaries of state, William Rogers, Alexander Haig, Henry Kissinger and George Shultz. Although the 2,000-strong guest list has not been published, it apparently includes one or two key Watergate figures like Bob Haldeman, Mr Nixon's former White House chief of staff.

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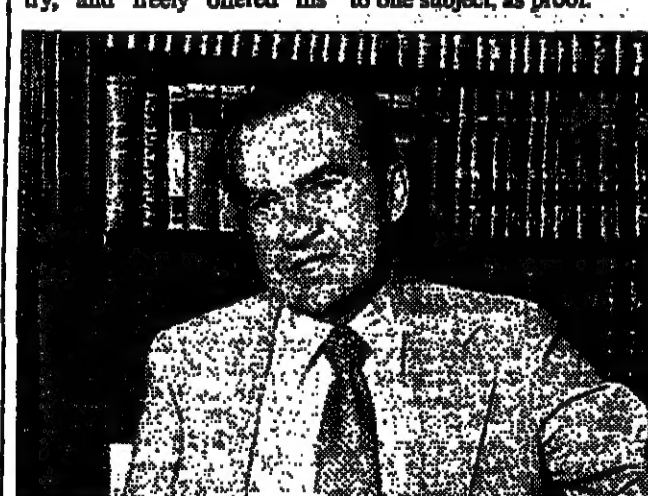
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## Jogger suffers 'second rape' in court

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

AFTER three weeks of trial, her name is almost the only secret left to the woman New York knows only as "the jogger". An investment banker aged 29, she was the victim in the notorious "wilding" spree in Central Park, a crime of a brutality that shocked America and sharpened antagonism across New York's black-white divide.

The prosecution of three of her alleged attackers has inflicted a second violation this week as lawyers have wrangled over her sexual habits and the court has gazed at three dozen photographs of her naked body showing her injuries in grotesque close-up. Since cameras have been barred from the court, television stations broadcast artist's sketches of the posterized photographs.

"What more are they going to do to this poor woman?" one newspaper asked last week after another day of courtroom debate about the detail of the wounds she suffered before being left for dead in the mud.

New York's *Newsday* said: "This woman, whose body was torn and whose mind was shattered, has now to be further humiliated by being arrayed before the world without so much as a figleaf to cover her."

The explosive racial factor has greatly amplified the "second rape" which the legal system traditionally inflicts on the victims of this crime. Although the three accused were among six who allegedly confessed their roles in the attack to police, four of them on videotape, their families and much of the militant black community are depicting their trial as a racist lynching.

Crowds of black supporters surge around the court in lower Manhattan demanding "justice", haranguing Elizabeth Lederer, the white prosecutor, and chanting the victim's name when television crews are presenting their live reports.

They want to publicise her identity because they believe she is enjoying unfair protection from the "white-controlled media". Black community leaders say the confessions allegedly made by the accused were beaten out of them by police.

Last week the court was presented with a statement said to have been handwritten by Anton Macray, one of the accused, who are aged 15 and 16, immediately after his arrest.

In it he allegedly tells how he raped the jogger while others held her down.

Many New Yorkers, particularly women, are enraged by the efforts of defence lawyers to argue that there was no evidence of rape despite the beating that so mangled the jogger that one of her closest friends testified that he had been unable to identify her in hospital.

On Friday, the defence lawyers celebrated what they called a breakthrough when a scientific expert testified that semen found in the woman did not match that of any of the defendants or of her boyfriend.

Prosecutors said this did not alter their case because anybody who took part, by whatever means, was guilty of rape. The videotaped confessions of the defendants are expected to be played later this week.

The jogger, who lost three-quarters of her blood in the attack and suffered severe brain damage, is said to have no memory of it. She is now back at work, though not fully recovered.

The prosecution is basing its case on the confessions because neither the jogger nor three other people attacked by a black gang that night could identify the youths accused of the crimes.

## Mayor in a jam is fruit farmer's bread and butter

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK by Susan Elliott

It is week number six and still the drugs trial of Washington's mayor, Marion Barry, drags on. One beneficiary of Mr Barry's downfall is a fruit farmer from the tranquil western state of Oregon.

Pat Olden has shot to recognition as the purveyor of a delicious preserve made with the local marion berry, a distant relation of the wild blackberry. Mrs Olden, who until this year offered only peach and raspberry among her line of homemade jams, was preparing to launch marion berry at a trade fair early this year. To her dismay, few people had heard of the marion, a berry developed in the 1940s. Then came the news of the human Marion's arrest. Her husband, a plucky merchant seaman with a zany sense of humour and an eye for commerce, decided to dedicate the new jam to Mr Barry and set up a makeshift plaque on their display table: "in honour of the mayor of Washington DC because he is in a heck of a jam."

Mrs Olden, who appears to have thought this a little risqué, is nevertheless capable of a few

Does one sniff it or smoke it?



GED

unprompted cracks at the mayor's expense. The jam, she says, has no pips. Why? "We decided to upgrade marion berry just a little bit and make it a little less seedy." She now plans to send a pot to the US capital's City Hall.

This week, a restaurant owner said under oath he saw the mayor use cocaine at least 30 times and a former drug addict claimed she sold Mr Barry drugs

on almost as many occasions two summers ago. Frankly, Washingtonians are becoming a little blasé about it all, having talked about little else since his arrest in a "sting" operation at a hotel six months ago. They are, however, getting in to the latest Barry-inspired T-shirts, ever the portable social documents of our times. The latest, following the long-awaited showing in court of the FBI-recorded videotape of Mr Barry's antics in the aforementioned hotel, has the words "I saw the videotape" emblazoned across the chest.

The back is a painful reminder of the string of mayoral expletives uttered when half a dozen FBI agents leaped out of their hiding places and snapped handcuffs on the befuddled Mr Barry as reality dawned: "Goddam bitch set me up". He fired off enough permutations of this observation to impress even the slickest professional rap artist.

The slogan on a rival shirt is "Mayor Barry". Adding insult to injury the *City Paper*, a free weekly, recently shifted its nickname for the 12-year mayor from

"Mayor-for-life Barry", about which he complained to the columnist responsible for local politics, to "Mayor-for-the-next-six-months Barry".

This is a warning to anyone thinking of taking an uninvited dip in the White House swimming pool. President Bush does not take well to intruders. Especially if they take the plunge while his wife, Barbara, is away through her daily paddle and particularly if they are a furry rodent.

It seems Mrs Bush was merrily splashing up and down Washington's most exclusive pool recently when, to her horror, she had a close encounter with a rat. One minute she was trundling up and down the outdoor, heated pool. The next, she got a panoramic view of a large, ugly rat through her goggles.

"It did not look like a Walt Disney rat. I'll tell you that," said the First Lady, who sounded a characteristically good sport about the incident. "I was out of that pool so much faster than I thought I

could." Fortunately, she told the *Houston Post* newspaper, husband George saved the day. Up he strode and drowned the creature. So much for a "kinder, gentler" America.

The Washington underground is a monument to suburban efficiency. Visitors to the city are overwhelmed by the "metro" if their only other experience of subterranean urban transport within the United States is the New York subway. Travel on the subway system is usually a breeze.

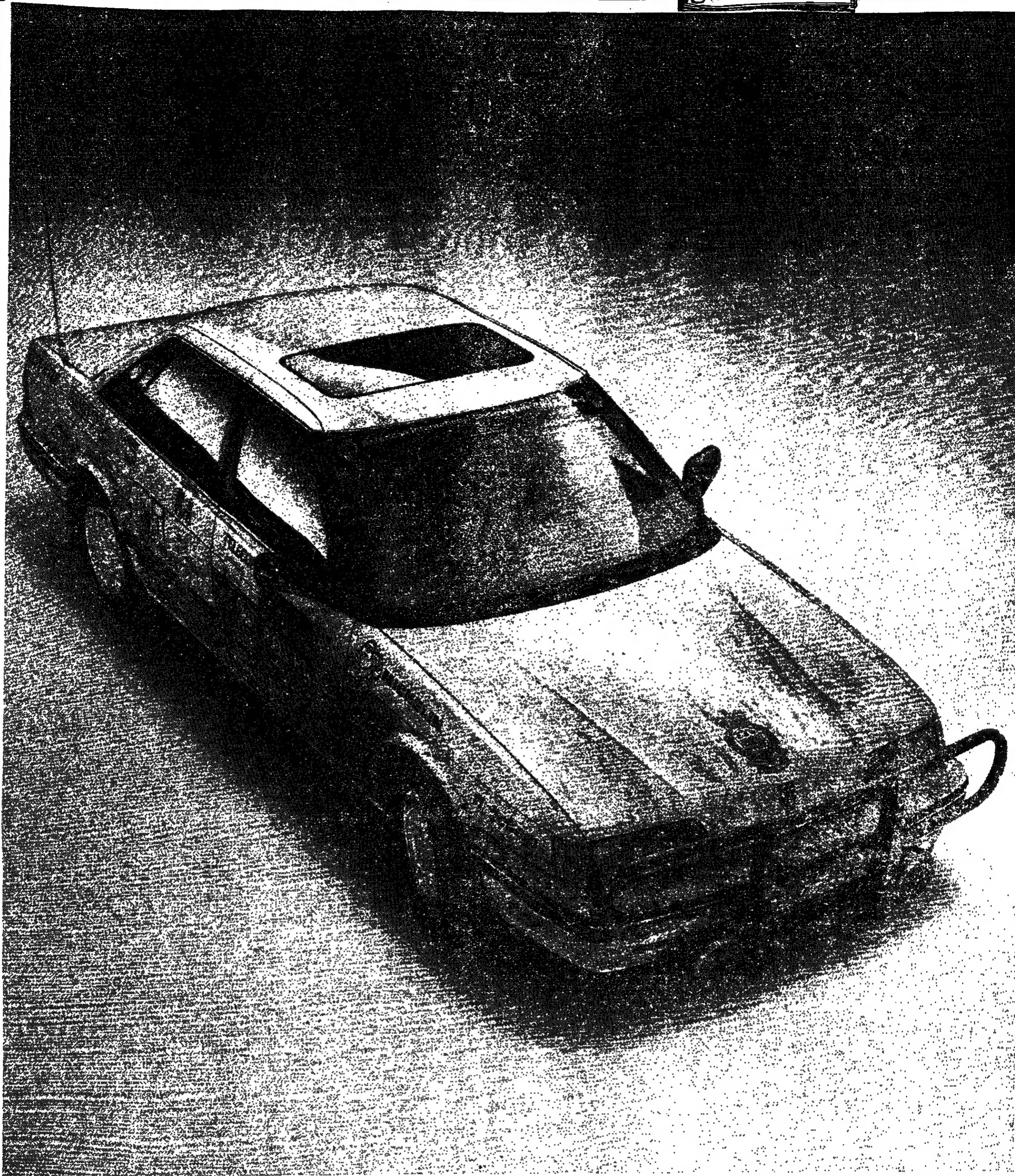
When an incident does occur, however, Washingtonians go to pieces. This week, a woman either jumped or fell on to the tracks and, inevitably, trains were delayed. In virtually any other capital city this would be seen as regrettable but one of the hazards of running a public transport network. Here, however, the incident was reported at length in local newspapers. Commuters, not realizing how lucky they are, complained their rush-hour trains, which normally arrive every few minutes, took 15 minutes.



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مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## THE GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS HAS JUST GOT A LITTLE THICKER.

On Sunday, May 13th, six members (three male, three female) of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps went for a drive.

They drove twenty six thousand and seventy eight miles, lost a lot of sleep and they were on the road for thirty nine trouble-free days.

And they shattered the world record for circum-navigating the globe by car.

The two cars that drove the distance? Both

Rover 827 Si s. Both straight off the production line.

Needless to say, though their cars ran perfectly, their journey was not without incident.

In Morocco, for example, tribesmen and their families use the roads to sleep on during the cold desert nights. Turkey seems to have more than its fair share of mad, wild dogs. And even members of our illustrious Ordnance Corps can be forgiven for getting lost when reading Brazilian route maps. (More of that another day.)

In fact both teams soon learnt on their epic journey that the one thing they could be sure of was that they couldn't be sure of anything.

Except of course, their cars.

For a free brochure on the Rover 800 range call Freephone 1800 521020, or post the coupon to: Rover Cars, Freepost 1399, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 4BL.

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ROVER 800 SERIES



# Gorbachev's sympathisers dominate top party bodies

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE new leadership of the Soviet Communist party, which was announced at the weekend after a marathon sitting of the newly elected central committee, gives President Gorbachev a politburo and secretariat which are more sympathetic to his aims than any he has worked with during five years in office.

Through a combination of restructuring and reselection, the new politburo includes no members of the old body except for Mr Gorbachev himself and Vladimir Ivashko, his deputy as general secretary.

The enlarged 16-member secretariat contains only four of the old names. Government ministers and department heads who sat on the old politburo have retained their places on the central committee, but will now belong only to the government and to Mr Gorbachev's presidential council, not to the party's top bodies.

On Saturday Ivan Frolov, a new politburo member, Gorbachev ally and editor of *Pravda*, told a news conference that the politburo had ceded power to the presidential council, which would now on be the main architect of Soviet policy. It will be one of the most significant shifts of institutional power in the Soviet Union since the Bolsheviks seized power.

Gone from the politburo are all government ministers, including Eduard Shevardnadze, the foreign minister, Vadim Bakatin, the interior minister, Marshal Dmitri Yozov, the defence minister, and Vladimir Kryuchkov, the head of the KGB. Mr Gorbachev is now the only overlap between party and state.

Yegor Ligachev and Vadim Medvedev have left the politburo, omissions that were inevitable when neither was re-elected to the central committee, and Grigori Razumovsky has been removed from the secretariat. Aleksandr Yakovlev, who had earlier said he intended to leave the party leadership and concentrate on his work in the presidential council, is also missing from the line-up.

The new politburo is double

the size of the old and includes the Moscow party leader and the party leaders of all 15 Soviet republics, among them the leaders of the pro-Moscow Communist parties in the Baltic states whose power is minimal.

Another seven members were elected by the central committee. They include Gennadi Yanayev, the leader of the official trade union movement, and Aleksandr Dzasokhov, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet's foreign affairs committee.

For the first time a woman has simultaneously been appointed a full member of the politburo and a central committee secretary. Galina Semionova, aged 53, who was not even a member of the central committee until her sudden elevation this weekend, is an elected member of the Congress of People's Deputies, the Soviet parliament. She worked on newspapers and magazines in the Ukraine before taking over the main Communist youth magazine in 1974. She has edited *Krestyanka* for nine years.

Each of the new politburo members who is not a leader of the party in a republic has also been appointed to the secretariat, the body responsible for implementing party policy, and has a particular responsibility. Mr Yanayev takes over the international affairs portfolio from Mr Yakovlev and Mr Dzasokhov takes over ideology from Mr Medvedev. Yegor Stroyev, who was a member of the previous secretariat, takes over agriculture from Mr Ligachev, and Oleg Shenin, a regional party leader from Krasnoyarsk in Siberia, takes over organisational matters (personnel) from Mr Razumovsky, who has also been left out of the new central committee. Miss Semionova will take the new portfolio of women's issues.

Among the new central committee secretaries are Boris Gidasov, the Leningrad first secretary, who had a conservative reputation before his apparent conversion to more rapid perestroika at this congress, and Valentin Falin, a former ambassador to Germany who heads the central committee's international department.

Mr Falin was one of the 14 nominees to the central committee who nearly lost his seat because of the number of votes cast against him. He, like the others, was saved only by Mr Gorbachev's insistence that the central committee should be enlarged because all 14 nominees had obtained more than 50 per cent of the votes.

The composition of the new politburo suggests that it will be less powerful than its predecessor, will meet less frequently and will limit its work to formulating party policy. The secretariat, which will be chaired on a regular basis by Mr Ivashko, could in time have more immediate influence. Mr Gorbachev's personal power will be diminished, restored by the greater influence now wielded by his presidential council.

Soviet commentators point out, however, that the shift of power towards the presidency and the dominance of his supporters in the party leadership mean that Mr Gorbachev now has far fewer excuses for not getting things done.

The buck, they say, will now unambiguously stop with him.



President Gorbachev welcoming Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, at the start of Moscow talks on the future of Germany yesterday

## Ceausescu's son wins over public

FROM CATHERINE ADAMS IN BUCHAREST

THE trial of Nicu Ceausescu, the son of the late Romanian dictator, who is accused of genocide during the December revolution, is due to reopen today amid an extraordinary swing of public opinion in his favour.

Romanians who turned out on the streets two months ago to see the man alleged to have ordered a massacre of citizens in the town of Sibiu last December, have since come to regard him with sympathy. Mr Ceausescu, aged 38, a playboy and gambler, former minister of youth and first secretary of the Sibiu region, is rapidly deteriorating physically.

Suffering from chronic cirrhosis of the liver, he told a local paper recently that he was "beyond medicine" and has refused medical treatment in a Sibiu jail.

It is thought that he alone could identify protagonists active in the former tyrannical regime and explain puzzling events during the revolution, such as who was responsible for the Sibiu shooting. It is still not clear whether police, the army or the Securitate secret police were responsible for the

92 deaths in Sibiu. So far nothing has emerged from any of the trials to shed light on who was to blame.

In May, Mr Ceausescu told the trial that an order which he gave to fire on anti-Ceausescu demonstrators was a throw-away remark. A defence witness agreed that Mr Ceausescu was drunk when he said "the security forces must use any means possible to crush the uprising. We can't let them destroy us", and that he later changed the order.

Critics believe the authorities have been trying to hide the truth about events in December to protect those involved who hold positions of power in the elected government.

"Because of the procrastination people are no longer so anxious to know what really happened. They've been given time to forget," said Adriana Neagu, a journalist on Sibiu's daily newspaper *Dimineata*. She believes Mr Ceausescu will receive a light sentence. "The feeling towards him here is one approaching admiration. People were delighted to see he was harmless when he

appeared in court. It was obvious he was not the terrifying monster we thought."

Mugurel Florescu, the prosecutor in charge of the case, said: "The women of Sibiu, renowned throughout the country for their beauty, used to walk in fear on the streets because they knew Nicu could notice them and he could have any woman he liked."

Mr Florescu said there was not time to try people for crimes committed before the revolution. But it is believed that overwhelming evidence could be produced of crimes against humanity committed by former party bosses, such as Mr Ceausescu, whereas testimony about events in December is hard to obtain and proving a case against those accused of genocide is practically impossible.

There are fears that the trial could be influenced by public opinion. In May, Mr Ceausescu won the hearts of the people of Sibiu and held the courtroom in the palm of his hand. He appeared in a designer suit and sunglasses and emerged as an amiable clown.

The authorities have decided not to broadcast the trial this time, officially to prevent witnesses from being recognised and intimidated.

But this could be interpreted as a sign that the government prefers to let criminals of the Ceausescu years be forgotten to prevent close examination of the former power structures, which opponents of the new government claim are still in operation.

With tens of thousands of Romanians involved in the informer network of the Securitate, the line between the guilty and the innocent would be practically impossible to draw without a purge of officials on almost every level of society.

"I don't think we'll learn very much about the past from this trial," Miss Neagu said.

On the walls of Bucharest buildings, graffiti saying "down with the Ceausescu clan" is already fading. Fresh slogans call for President Iliescu to resign.

"The events before the revolution already seem very far away," Miss Neagu said.

## Hungary in Carlos inquiry

FROM ERNEST BECK IN BUDAPEST

HUNGARY'S chief prosecutor has ordered a criminal investigation into allegations that the country's former leaders, including Janos Kadar, provided the international terrorist known as Carlos a safe haven from the 1970s to 1985.

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office said documents relating to the case, including a thank-you letter from Carlos to Mr Kadar disclosed two weeks ago by Balazs Horvath, the Hungarian interior minister, were authentic. They indicated that "top government officials and personalities" not only knew about the fugitive's presence in Hungary but also possibly aided and abetted in preparations for terrorist attacks.

The office said these included the kidnapping of Opec ministers in 1975 in Vienna, the bombing of the Radio Free Europe office in Munich in 1981, and the machine-gun attack at Vienna airport in December 1985, in which two terrorists were killed and 50 people injured. All of these attacks may have been prepared in Hungary while Carlos lived in a Budapest villa paid for by the interior ministry.

The prosecutor said a cache of weapons, explosives and ammunition had been stored in Hungary from 1979 to 1985, which coincide with the Vienna airport attack. The terrorists killed by police at the airport had entered Austria from Hungary.

Evidence suggests that Carlos also relied on other communist regimes in Eastern Europe for assistance and safe passage. In a secret video recording of Carlos meeting interior ministry officials in 1981, shown on Hungarian television, he boasts that if Hungary threw him out he had other places to go, including East Berlin and Bucharest.

Mr Kadar is believed to have wanted Carlos to leave but feared reprisals against Hungarian citizens if he was forced to go.

In the grainy video Carlos is seen being shown a document proving that the West German secret service knew of his whereabouts in Hungary.

## Kremlin offer on Afghan deadlock

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

THE Soviet Union is believed to have floated the outlines of a proposal which could lead to a breakthrough in the search for a settlement of the decade-long Afghan war.

James Baker, the American secretary of state, is to press Eduard Shevardnadze, his Soviet counterpart, for further details at a private meeting in Paris on Wednesday after tomorrow's "two-plus-four" talks. The proposal was reportedly made privately by Yuli Vorontsov, the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, last month, and if it turns out to represent official Soviet policy, US officials have indicated that Washington may well accept it.

The proposal is designed to bridge what Mr Baker last month called the one "very, very narrow difference" remaining between the US and the Soviet Union on the terms of a settlement, which is the role of the Soviet-backed President Najibullah in the run-up to free elections in Afghanistan.

Washington has bowed to Soviet insistence that he should be allowed to stand in the elections, but has insisted that he should first resign as president to deny him the advantages of incumbency. Moscow has insisted that he should be allowed to remain president right up to the elections.

Mr Vorontsov is now said to have proposed that Dr Najibullah be allowed to remain president, retaining symbolic power, but that he surrender control of the armed forces, the intelligence agencies and the state-run media organisations to the internationally-supervised election commission that would run the elections and ensure that they were fair. Senior Bush administration figures quoted in *The New York Times* yesterday indicated that they would accept such a compromise, provided Dr Najibullah really was unable to use his position to influence the election.

The superpowers have powerful incentives to reach an agreement. Washington hopes that US-backed rebels would swiftly overthrow the Najibullah regime in the wake of the Soviet military withdrawal. 18 months ago have evaporated. Moscow is giving Kabul an estimated \$300 million (£167 million) a month in military and economic aid which it can ill afford, and this continued aid is increasingly an obstacle to improving US-Soviet relations.

There would be substantial difficulties to overcome even if the superpowers reach agreement on the way forward. The principal one would be to persuade the rebels to accept an arrangement which involved even a symbolic role for Dr Najibullah in the transition.

■ **Kabul compromise:** President Najibullah yesterday confirmed that he was prepared to give up some of his key powers before general elections were held in Afghanistan. (Hazhir Teimourian writes)

In an interview in Kabul with the BBC World Service, he said that he would only do so if the powers he gave up were taken over by a council representing all the political groupings of Afghanistan, not a body of independent Afghans "as suggested by some circles".

This was interpreted as an indication of the president's fear that a body acceptable to the US would be sympathetic to the Mujahedin.

## Zambians shut riot university

Lusaka — The government has shut Zambia's main university here two weeks after student-led protests left at least 26 people dead, it was reported yesterday.

The *Zambian Sunday Times* said the university's vice-chancellor announced the closure. However, a university professor who requested anonymity said it was ordered by President Kaunda's ruling party to avoid further rioting.

Students led protests against a 120 per cent increase in the price of the staple corn meal. The protests escalated into five days of widespread rioting and looting. (AP)

## Peak fitness

Zermatt — Ulrich Inderbitten, aged 90, Europe's oldest mountain guide, climbed the Matterhorn to mark the first climb of the peak 125 years ago. (Reuters)

## Pit disaster

Peking — Forty-five workers were killed and 11 injured in a coal mine explosion in the northern Chinese province of Shandong. (Reuters)

## Kidnap arrests

Rio de Janeiro — Three suspected kidnapers of an advertising executive, Roberto Medina, have been arrested in Paraguay, police said here. Senhor Medina was freed in June after being held for 15 days. (Reuters)

## Singer better

The Hague — The jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald, aged 72, left hospital here for home in California after recovering from chest pains. (AFP)

## Forest boost

Carajas — Brazil launched a programme to replant more than 2½ million acres of cleared Amazonian rainforest with commercial trees. (AFP)

## Surgical strike

Dhaka — More than 300 doctors went on strike in Bangladesh's largest hospital after a nurse slapped a surgeon during an operation for allegedly misbehaving with her.

## Serbs seek to bolster Milosevic

FROM RICHARD BASSETT AND DESSA TREVISAN IN BELGRADE

SERBIA'S ruling Communist party is due to convert itself into a Socialist party today at a one-day congress intended to strengthen the party, and its leader, Slobodan Milosevic. In an attempt to promote him as a respectable Western leader, the tightly controlled Belgrade press last week compared him with European socialists such as Francois Mitterrand, Felipe Gonzalez and Willy Brandt.

While Yugoslavia's republics of Slovenia and Croatia held multi-party elections earlier this year, Mr Milosevic has successfully delayed elections in Serbia. By delaying a law which would legalise opposition parties, Mr Milosevic has ensured that the opposition groups formed in Serbia in recent months remain weak. They have no access to state-controlled media, no premises and no legal right either to seek members or print news bulletins.

But with elections due in

three other Yugoslav republics, Bosnia, Macedonia and Montenegro, pressure for change is building up even in Serbia.

The Party for Serbian Renewal, led by Vuk Draskovic, has won considerable support by standing on an anti-communist platform against Mr Milosevic. Mr Draskovic's

success has been assisted by a programme of radical Serbian nationalism.

Another party which has emerged recently and is expected to hold a rally tomorrow in Belgrade has adopted the banner of a former royalist general, Draza Mihajlovic, leader of the anti-German resistance movement executed by Tito in 1946. The Chetnik party is demanding that the communists reveal the whereabouts of Mihajlovic's remains, a well kept secret.

To head off these new opposition groups, the Serbian Communists hope that by changing their name and with Mr Milosevic at their head they will continue to enjoy overwhelming support. But Mr Milosevic's success has been waning in recent months.

His recent use of the police to beat up opposition demonstrators demanding an impartial press in Belgrade has alarmed many. His decline in

popularity can also be attributed to his unpopular wife, an orthodox communist.

He has also suffered at the hands of the very people who helped create his myth: the Belgrade media. Pro-Milosevic journalists have been rewarded with tax concessions and pay three times as high as their colleagues.

Mr Milosevic is surrounded by hard-line communists who do not appear credible as reformist socialists. But Mr Milosevic can still play the Kosovo card. Undaunted by condemnation at the weekend by the European Parliament of Serbia's human rights abuses in Kosovo and in particular of Belgrade's recent suspension of the Kosovo parliament, he is determined to tie the troubled province more closely to Serbia.

Today, scores of Albanian workers in the province face suspension for their part in one-hour work stoppages last week.



Milosevic, used police to beat up demonstrators

## A congress that spawned multi-party politics

—MOSCOW—  
COMMENTARY

MARY DEJEVSKY

AFTER the 28th congress of the Soviet Communist party had finally ended, a Moscow paper published a cartoon showing an empty boxing ring with forsaken microphones in the two corners where the boxers would have been. The small line drawing was a neat summary of the past two weeks, which have offered the undignified spectacle of nearly 5,000 communist delegates corralled in the glass Palace of Congresses bawling at each other in defence of conflicting visions of socialism.

For the sceptical outsider, there were moments of high comedy and deep despair. One afternoon, as the shelves of Moscow shops grew emptier and the factories continued to belch out their grime, delegates engaged in an intense debate about whether the Soviet Union could be called a "post-industrial society".

This was not, it has to be stressed, an argument about whether the Soviet Union was a post-industrial society, but about whether that term, borrowed, as several horrified delegates objected, from Western categories of history, could be used in the Soviet Union where history has been divided into Marxist categories of feudalism, capitalism and so on. The vote went overwhelmingly in favour of the Marxists, and the term was deleted from the congress policy document.

There was also much good honest tub-thumping that would have done an American fundamentalist either-

ing proud. "When the country is short of paper," a rural writer complained, "all you see on the news stands is horoscopes and pornography... Our Russian forests are being cut down" — and here he paused for effect — "for sex". The applause was tumultuous.

What Russian trees were and were not being used for became a leitmotif of the congress. The reform lobby said trees were being honourably used to further glasnost; the conservatives persisted with their charges of astrology, sex and anything else anti-socialist they could find.

These essentially trivial debates were no more than adjuncts to the great debate about the future direction and role of the Soviet Communist party, but they were telling because of the consistency with which delegates lined up on either side. The "forests for sex" group were by and large the same group that objected to the term "post-industrial", regarded the unravelling of socialism in Eastern Europe as a betrayal and considered private property a heresy.

For the first time at a party gathering it was not an oversimplification to talk of "reformists" and

"conservatives" as two cohesive and competing groups. Hitherto, there has been overlapping and fuzziness around the edges. This time, the two groups emerged as consistent, identifiable and distinct.

When did the polarisation of the Communist party begin? The battle between the preservers of orthodoxy and the tentative reformers has been in progress for at least 25 years. In fact, it has been going on for much longer. From the late 1920s to the late 1980s, however, the iron rule of democratic centralism and the masonic secrecy of party meetings meant that the real battleground could only be dimly divined. It was not until the 19th party conference of 1988 that the battle lines were drawn up in public.

The climax of the 1988 conference was the confrontation on the final day between Boris Yeltsin and Yegor Ligachev, whose equal sincerity but divergent philosophies gave the Soviet public two contrasting political markers at the top of Soviet politics. Within days, entrepreneurs had produced thousands of lapel badges: "You're right, Yegor," said half of them, "You're right, Boris," said the other half. That was the moment when multi-party politics began.

After that, party central committee meetings went back behind closed doors, although revealing transcripts were officially published. This month's congress was the first since the 1988 conference to be televised,

albeit initially in edited form. The clashes were as lively as any seen in 1988, but covered essentially the same points with a greater sense of urgency: the collective versus the individual responsibility for the present state of affairs, and what we do about it.

Mr Gorbachev as moderator had to steer a complicated course between the two sides to extract any minimal agreement at all. The final documents tend towards the reformist, in the sense that there is far less for them to worry about than for the conservatives. After an all-out battle, Mr Gorbachev succeeded in having the reference to a market economy reinstated in the economic resolution and paved the way for a federated Communist party in the new wording of the party rules.

Mr Gorbachev's attempts to reconcile the irreconcilable, however, lost him the less conciliatory figures in the party, those for whom other principles came before the principle of party unity.

## Czechs flown home as Cuba rift widens

FROM ALAN TOMLINSON IN MIAMI

THE Czechoslovak government began flying its citizens out of Cuba yesterday as the quarrel deepened between the two former allies over the asylum given to 12 Cuban refugees at the Czechoslovak embassy in Havana.

As about 30 dependents of Czechoslovak diplomats, technicians and journalists left the island for Prague, Spain announced it was sending police reinforcements to Havana to step up the guard at its mission where three more Cubans have taken refuge.

Madrid said its action was a precaution to prevent its embassy being swamped by a flood of refugees.

It followed an incident on Friday when Cuban policemen climbed into the embassy grounds to arrest a fourth Cuban who had jumped over the wall. He was led away at gunpoint. According to Spanish national radio, Cuba apologised for the event, saying it had happened "in the heat of the chase".

The latest developments mark deepening concern among Cuban and Spanish

authorities that the situation may escalate into a repeat of the events of 1980 when thousands of people crammed into the Peruvian embassy, leading to the exodus of 125,000 Cubans to the United States through Mariel.

President Castro voiced his concern on Saturday when he told guests at a French diplomatic reception that Cuba would not grant exit visas to the new wave of refugees, as the Czechoslovak government had requested, because "experience has shown us this just stimulates more to leave".

The Czechoslovak government said the evacuation of its nationals was not mandatory, but it had drawn up a list of about 70 family members, mainly women and children, whose departure it recommended.

The action followed an incident on Thursday in which five Cubans forced their way into the home of the Czechoslovak chargé d'affaires, Jan Doernbeck, and demanded to be taken to his embassy, a demand which he rejected.

Albanian paint of the

Kenya ch talks to

Two blacks bomb at



Kremlin offer on Afghan deadlock

# Albanian refugees paint grim picture of the life they left

THE Albanian refugees who arrived in this Adriatic port on Friday are settling in to their new temporary quarters, a disused army base near here. Conversations with them give a telling glimpse of the life they left behind Europe's last remaining stretch of the Iron Curtain.

About 800 refugees, guarded by police, are confined to the base for about a week, until Italian authorities finish their paperwork and find them new homes, jobs and a new life. Already Albanian-speaking villages in southern Italy have offered to take in refugees. But one army officer at the base suggested the refugees may stay on. Fights had broken out among them, he said, and there appeared to be a number of criminals among the refugees.

Western diplomats had feared that when Albanian police turned their backs and let allcomers into the Tirana embassies shortly after the rush started, the regime had taken the opportunity to empty its prisons of common criminals.

Conversations with a number of Albanians standing about waiting to be issued clothing, shoes and toiletries, reveals something of the conditions of life in Albania.

Overworked and underpaid the Albanians toil six days a week for about 150 to 160 leka a day (about 35p at the black market rate). These wages buy only 2 lb of sugar, 1 lb of bread or three or four packets of cigarettes. Most foodstuffs are rationed and fresh fruit and vegetables difficult to find. People are allowed only the most modest of garden

From PETER GREEN IN BRINDISI plots and some can keep hens but no roosters.

"Once they've fed the pigs of the government, they export the rest of the food," said one man. As a result the chronically undernourished Albanians are all slight of stature and do not appear very healthy. Maximum height for men is around 5ft 6in and few women are more than 5ft 2in.

Albanian rationing makes war-time London seem a consumer's paradise. In a week, families receive 1 lb of cheese, a little butter, a chicken or 2 lb of meat, 1 lb of salami or pate and in a month 4 lb of sugar and 1 lb of olive oil. There are no restrictions on pasta but eggs cannot be bought. Buying extra food is rarely allowed and shopkeepers report frequent shoppers to the Sigurimi secret police.

While Albania exports electricity, household supplies is often cut. Gerta shares a one-room apartment with her fiancé. Their kitchen is a table and a one burner primus stove. They have no refrigerator. The couple is fortunate to have a black-and-white Italian television set and watch only Italian and Yugoslav programmes. A limited black market, run by foreign lorry drivers, supplies watches, blue jeans and music cassettes in exchange for dollars. A cheap Western watch can cost two months' pay.

Public transport is almost non-existent and almost no one outside the ruling party elite owns a car.

The extent of communist control veers into the irrational. Men are beaten for having beards or long hair and contraceptives are unavailable

to force women to have babies.

Like Romania's Securitate, the Albanian Sigurimi has neighbourhood agents. People suspected of the most minor infractions may be followed everywhere. No one knows who may be an informer. Just complaining to a friend how poorly the system works can get one thrown in prison, as Adrian, a refugee found. "I was talking to two friends about how nothing seems to work, and they threw me in prison," he said. He was accused of wanting to leave the country, the greatest crime in Albania.

Several dissidents said Sigurimi paid a bounty of up to 2,000 lek, half a month's wages, for turning in a "subversive".

Change seems to have bypassed Albania. After President Alia succeeded the late Enver Hoxha, the founder of communist Albania, in 1985 Albanians expected reform. When the wave of revolution sweeping Eastern Europe left this diminutive bastion of Stalinism untouched, said one refugee, people felt a sort of jealousy, wondering "Why not us?"

There is greater cultural tolerance under President Alia and commercial contacts with the West, notably Italy, have been widened.

But many things became worse. Border security is tighter and would-be escapees now face a death sentence rather than 25 to 30 years imprisonment.

● MARSEILLES: More than 500 Albanians arrived here yesterday by ship after a brief stop at Brindisi. (Reader).



Some of the 3,200 Albanian refugees expected to go to West Germany after occupying the Bonn embassy in Tirana arriving at a camp in Geseke yesterday

## Mubarak steps up efforts to heal rifts

From JUAN CARLOS GUMUCIO IN NICOSIA

PRESIDENT Mubarak of Egypt intensified efforts to heal the rifts between Syria and its two main Arab foes, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, during his second day of talks with President Assad of Syria in Alexandria yesterday. The Syrians, however, suggested that reconciliation with Baghdad was not yet within reach.

The three-day summit itself cements the reconciliation between Syria and Egypt after the resumption of diplomatic ties broken in 1977. It could also help to improve relations between Egypt and Iran, according to press reports in Cairo.

Efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq include an Egyptian initiative to promote direct talks between Syrian and Iraqi ministers in Cairo, according to Ibrahim Nafei, editor of Egypt's state-owned *Al-Ahram* daily and a senior adviser to President Mubarak. In an editorial on Saturday Mr Nafei wrote: "The political climate is fully congenial now, more than ever before, for achieving a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement."

Predictably, the Syrian response has been cautious, but not wholly pessimistic. Mr Farouk al-Shara, the Syrian foreign minister, confirmed that relations between Damascus and Baghdad were at the heart of the Egyptian-Syrian summit. Improving relations called "for deeds, not words, and developing the positive", he said, adding: "The day will come when matters will be straightened out, and a reconciliation achieved between the two sister states but I cannot predict when."

## US visit likely to boost Kinnock

From PHILIP WEBSTER IN NEW YORK

NEIL Kinnock arrived in New York yesterday for a four-day visit which shadow cabinet colleagues hope will enhance his international stature and enable him to portray himself as a prime minister-in-waiting. The Labour leader meets President Bush at the White House tomorrow.

Unlike his visit to Washington shortly before the 1987 election, this one is taking place with the Labour party comfortably ahead in opinion polls. There has also been increasing contact between the United States administration and Labour politicians since Mr Bush took office 19 months ago.

Mr Kinnock's colleagues believe the policy changes made by Labour since the last election, particularly its more enthusiastic espousal of the market economy and abandonment of unilateral nuclear disarmament, are an important reason for the improvement in relations.

John Smith, the shadow chancellor, and Martin O'Neill, the shadow defence secretary, were both well received on recent visits to Washington.

In a speech today in New York to the Council on Foreign Relations, the US equivalent of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Mr Kinnock will speak of the initiatives needed to ensure the rapid spread of the mixed economy to Eastern Europe.

Mr Kinnock, who is accompanied by Gerald Kaufman, the shadow foreign secretary, will also have talks today with Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general.

## Kenya churches call for talks to end 'rebellion'

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN NAIROBI

ATTEMPTS by Kenya's one-party government to portray a return to normality after pro-democracy disturbances were shattered yesterday by a statement from the heads of four leading Christian churches demanding urgent measures to end what they described as "the current rebellion by sections of the population".

Led by the Most Rev Manasses Kuria, the outspoken Anglican Archbishop of Kenya, the church leaders called for the immediate setting up of a national dialogue on grievances and called on President Moi to heed recent Western criticism of government actions.

The plea came as thousands of Kenyan riot police, kept an iron grip on the poorer sections of the country to try to

prevent a predicted repeat of the five days of rioting which broke out on July 7 and left at least 28 people dead.

The Anglican, Protestant, Presbyterian and Methodist leaders, said the setting up of a dialogue was a matter of "extreme urgency". They added: "We are convinced that Kenyans are looking for something that would give them hope at this point of time. They would like to participate fully in creating that hope from political, economic and social realms."

The call for dialogue came after a recent similar plea for a national conference from Roman Catholic church leaders.

Some government-controlled newspapers have stated that the violence, sparked by the banning of a Nairobi rally,

could be dismissed as the work of "drug addicts and hooligans".

But the church statement pinpointed poverty and lack of political participation as the cause of the "rebellion" and pushed the church into the forefront of public criticism of the ruling Kenya African National Union, which has attempted to stifle criticism by continuing to detain those speaking out.

"What has happened in our country in the last week has inflicted deep wounds into our people and created hatred and antagonism," the church leaders added.

The conference idea has been rejected by Kanu, which has shown no inclination to contemplate any sharing of power. The tension has persuaded many black and white Kenyans to stockpile food in anticipation of further violence.

On Saturday, Archbishop Zachariah Othman, chairman of the Justice and Peace Commission of the Catholic church, repeated an appeal made in the pastoral letter signed by 18 Catholic bishops and read from pulpits in June.

The archbishop said that a conference should bring together government representatives, officials of Kanu, religious groups and professional associations. "If we want peace, let us prepare for justice," the archbishop said.

He added that the church had been saddened by the recent disturbances and by a headline in the *Kenya Times*, the official mouthpiece of Kanu, which displayed a security agent beating a helpless citizen under the gloating headline: "Now it's full war on thugs."

With over 20 leading figures in the pro-democracy movement either detained indefinitely without trial, fled abroad or in hiding, ordinary Kenyans have begun to look to the church as the last legalised voice of protest. Many Kanu MPs have already called for dissident churchmen to be detained alongside men like Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia, the former cabinet ministers who led the call for a multi-party system.

The willingness of the church to stand up against the government on the one-party question has drawn comparisons with the stand taken by some churchmen against the former communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

Calls for political change in Kenya, now threatening to topple President Moi's administration, date back to New Year's day, when the Rev Timothy Njohya, a Presbyterian clergyman and long-time critic of the Kanu government, urged Africans to opt for multi-party systems.

In May, President Moi vented his growing displeasure with the churches by accusing Anglican elements of colluding with advocates of a multi-party system in a campaign of character assassination against public figures.

## Two blacks killed in bomb attacks

From RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

TWO blacks were killed in bomb attacks on two public houses near Johannesburg at the weekend in an increasing campaign of urban terrorism in South Africa.

Wright Ngoma, a waiter aged 51, was killed instantly by a bomb made from commercial explosives placed on a windowsill at the Richmond Hotel in Florida, ten miles west of Johannesburg, shortly after midnight on Friday. Nobody else was hurt although more than a hundred people were there.

Bombs made from commercial explosives are the hallmark of right-wing extremists who obtain their material from sympathetic goldminers, but Joe dos Santos, a director of the hotel, discounted a right-wing attack.

Late on Saturday night a grenade was thrown into a crowded bar at the mainly black Roopeport Hotel, five miles west of Florida, killing one black man and injuring 21. A kitchen worker, said that a white man walked past the snooker table to the toilet and another man opened the door and threw something.

In Natal, where five more



Buthelezi: stepping up opposition to the ANC

# TAX-LIB FOR MARRIED WOMEN

Until 6 April this year your husband always had to pay any Income Tax that was due on your savings. Not much Tax-Lib about that!

You probably didn't like it very much — nor did he!

But from this tax year every married woman has her own Personal Tax Allowance. So you can have an income up to the level of your Tax Allowance and you won't have to pay any Income Tax on it. Nor will your husband.

But watch out! You might be in danger of missing out on your 'Tax-Lib' in this tax year.

Say you don't have enough income to pay any Income Tax. Why not look out for a savings scheme

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If you read the small print you'll find that many savings schemes now advertise gross interest, but don't pay it until 6 April 1991. So you wouldn't be able to count that interest in this year's Tax Allowance. You'd lose out on your Tax-Lib until next year.

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INVESTMENT ACCOUNT  
**12.75% PA GROSS**  
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**13.5% PA GROSS**  
MONTHLY INCOME

longer-term and get a gross annual rate of interest which is guaranteed over five full years — whatever happens to other interest rates — Series B Capital Bonds could be the answer for you. You can buy them for as little as £100. But remember that the interest would not count in your Tax Allowance this year.

Go along to your post office for the Investment Account, Income Bond or new Series B Capital Bond leaflet. Or call 0800 868700 during office hours.

SERIES B CAPITAL BOND  
**13% PA GROSS**  
GUARANTEED OVER 5 YEARS

NATIONAL SAVINGS



# Bowing to the backbenches

Ronald Butt

Nicholas Ridley had to resign because he had made it impossible for himself to continue speaking for the government or the Conservative party on any matter concerning Europe. By revealing his feelings about the Community and Germany the way he did, he put himself outside the cabinet consensus.

That he did not see this instantly and was prepared to continue in office was in character. He is an honest and bellicose politician who says what he thinks in the most colourful terms he can call to tongue and is then surprised when offence is taken. What is much more remarkable is that the prime minister should have entertained any idea that his apology and the formal withdrawal of his offending words about the Germans might have earned him political survival and that she chose to wait for the whips' report of Conservative backbench opinion to tell her that she must tell him to go. The questions now are how far Mrs Thatcher, by her reactions, has raised a doubt about her own place in that consensus and what is implied for the credibility of policy.

If Mr Ridley had not resigned (at her belated and still unacknowledged request) the entire policy for a middle way on monetary union which Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and John Major, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been constructing would have been undermined. Indeed, if a decision had been taken for Mr Ridley to stay in the cabinet, Mr Hurd (despite his diplomatic statement yesterday that "we had managed") could hardly have carried on. With other colleagues who think as he does, he would have had to put pressure on Mrs Thatcher to which she would have had to yield. The party would not have sacrificed Mr Hurd and his friends for Mr Ridley's sake. As it is, Mr Ridley has fired a broadside into the flank of the Hurd strategy for Europe, and the question now is whether it is irreparable.

It is important to be quite clear what that strategy is. Political union is all the rage in most governments of the Community (Britain's excepted) and although they have no clear plan for it, they want it discussed. Mr Hurd therefore persuaded Mrs Thatcher to agree to an intergovernmental conference on political union this December, partly on the grounds that British resistance could not stop it and that the others might come to see that political union has problems for them too. But above all, political union, nor can such a union be formed without it, since federalist changes to the Community's institutions require amendment of the treaties and the signature of all member states.

What worries Mr Hurd and Mr Major is that in the middle of next year, other countries will exert their will and declare that, despite

British objections, they intend taking the next, decisive steps towards economic and monetary union (in the form of a European central bank and a single currency with fixed exchange rates) in time for the single market after 1992. Neither treaty amendment nor institutional change would be required; a precedent was, after all, set by the establishment of the European exchange rate mechanism which Britain has not yet joined.

Once in place, EMU could exert a huge and devastating tidal pull on the other areas of Community activity and lead ultimately to the very loss of sovereignty which Mrs Thatcher wants to resist. Direct political union is no more than a pious, unplanned wish. But the drive towards EMU, in which national banks and finance ministers would lose control over monetary policy to a central bank, has accelerated fast in recent weeks.

If control of the currency is basic to national sovereignty, then the sovereignty of states which joined EMU would be maintained. A further question would follow: could such a central bank of technicians be allowed to function without some kind of central political authority? Both Mr Hurd and Mrs Thatcher fear that EMU is the backdoor to premature political union. Mr Hurd's strategy is to dissuade the rest of the Community against it in the next year and Mr Major's "hard" ecu scheme is the first move in their alternative approach.

It is now a question how far Mr Hurd's efforts to dissuade the Community from precipitately embracing EMU will be jeopardised by the consequences of Mr Ridley's resignation. Mr Ridley's reference to EMU as a "German racket" to take over Europe (in fact, the Bundesbank would surrender its independence to a European central bank) and his view that abandoning sovereignty to the Community is analogous to giving it up to Adolf Hitler are hardly likely to assist Mr Hurd's persuasive exercises in search of a middle way. But more dangerous is the possibility that Mrs Thatcher's own reactions to the affair will bolster the suspicion in Europe that Mr Ridley is not too far from her own instincts.

Domestically too, the Ridley affair has weakened her. It has forced her to defer to backbench Tory opinion to settle the matter of his survival and it has deprived her of one of her most committed cabinet supporters, whose successor, Peter Lilley, cannot carry the same weight even though he has the same ideological hue. The balance in the cabinet has shifted further against Mrs Thatcher, and on the Tory backbenches it is now clear that, though the party is still divided on the Community, it is essentially the Hurd view of the way to approach the future which commands assent and which Mrs Thatcher has to accept.

...and moreover

## MATTHEW PARRIS

"I think I'm typically British. I don't cook. I eat fish and chips. I go down the Indian's." (Man, Woolwich). The infuriating thing about pollsters' reports — like *We British*, by Mori's Bob Worcester and Eric Jacobs, from which this quote is taken, is that they make us face reality. How tiresome to have our illusions challenged by people with clipboards.

It is changes in opinion and behaviour, of course, that signify most. *We British* found that attitudes to morality, sex, politics and religion have remained remarkably constant over the last two decades. I was at first surprised at this. And yet...

A sunny English Saturday brings to the airwaves of the lighter radio stations an orgy of popular music from the Sixties and Seventies, by Brian Matthews' *Sounds of the Sixties* on Radio 2, my Saturday continued with the Carpenters, the Rolling Stones and Cliff Richard. It all sounds so fresh, yet, as Mr Matthews said (playing us a recording of an interview with The Who), "This is a quarter of a century old!"

Set that thought aside for a moment and try to imagine a *Sounds of the Forties* programme in 1965. Imagine not just the music (which would have said little, I think, to the Sixties generation) nor just the interviews (whose accents and sentiments would hardly have seemed fresh to the era of mini-skirts), but the whole "modern Britain" to which Mr Matthews would have been looking back.

How comfortable would a Sixties tourist travelling in the time zone of the Forties have felt? At first there was a war, of course. But, even in peace, was this not another world? There was no television. Cars and telephones were the preserve of the minority. There was no air travel to speak of.

Now ask a Forties tourist to jump back to pre-Great War Britain. Is he not just as bewildered? He finds himself in a horse-drawn, gas-lit society, without wirelesses, refrigerators or penicillin. Only men were allowed to vote and doctors used leeches.

Compare the strangeness of

those two worlds to that of 1965 to the time traveller of today. Another country? Hardly. Has the way people think and behave and talk changed much? No. If anything, we have become a little more conservative. What would we miss? Apart from the M25, pocket calculators and my word processor, I can think of little. Beneath a veneer of breathless modernisation, I submit that the last quarter-century has seen a remarkable slackening of the pace of cultural change and technical innovation.

The big paralysis of applied science in our half of this century has been its failure to find a practical way of storing electricity. Have you considered what would immediately follow the invention of a battery that packed the same punch as the equivalent-sized petrol-can of petrol? Millions of wires, plugs and sockets, the whole of our overhead electrification of the railways, the ludicrous internal combustion engine and all the pollution associated with it, and the world's reliance on oil... all would be history overnight. Until then, we are frozen into essentially the technical trappings of the Sixties.

Conversely, is our great success in applied science, not also freezing change? This half century has seen the development and marketing of rapid travel and information technology. We can now place ourselves at immense speed almost anywhere. Anywhere not just in space, but, increasingly, in time: for the ability to store and reproduce images in sound and vision will surround us by accretion — like the ancients with the bones and relics of their ancestors. Technology ties us, like Gulliver, with a thousand threads to other countries in both time and place.

I venture it half — but only half — lightheartedly that rather than quicken the pace of social change, the effect may be that our generation puts down an anchor into the general movement of humanity. The Eastern bloc has been given a sudden lurch, but for "we British" it may be that everyone now moves along together, rather sedately...

Norman Stone, who attended the Chequers seminar on Germany, on what the leaked account ignored

# What Mrs Thatcher really thinks

It is right to wonder whether the Germans today have anything in common with their great-grandfathers and grandfathers. As Europe enters a revolutionary new phase, anyone in Paris, London or Washington who did not consider the German past would be irresponsible.

Victory for Germany in 1918 would not have meant world peace and prosperity. On the contrary, the Germans would have used their economic supremacy in a beggar-my-neighbour sense: high tariffs against imports, dumping by cartels which also used their power, domestically, to crush smaller and independent competitors. Add to that the authoritarian ways of the German political arrangements of the era and you have a nightmare for everyone else. Into that picture, throw Adolf Hitler and all that followed.

Germany is clearly set to be the dominant element in the new Europe, and some kind of peaceful version of the abortive Brest-Litovsk treaty, which would have set up German satellites in parts of the then Russian empire — is indeed on the cards: an independent Lithuania which will dimly

echo the days in 1918 when representatives of the Deutsche Bank and the big German industrialists exploited Ukrainian mines and agriculture in the name of a German satrap, maybe even an independent Georgia, where in 1918 Germans were fighting with their own Turkish allies.

It is therefore entirely to Mrs Thatcher's credit that, in formulating policy, she should ask historians how Germany went wrong, and where it might now go right. One of those she asked to contribute is Professor Gordon Craig, whose *Oxford History of Modern Germany* is distinguished by the succinctness of its judgments and addresses the two most interesting features of modern Germany — the power of the army on the one side, and the power of the culture on the other.

Then there is Fritz Stern, an emigré from Hitler's time, now teaching at Columbia University, and so greatly respected that he was invited to address the Bundesbank on the Federal Republic's 40th anniversary — an occasion which he used, with great dignity, to spell out what had gone wrong in modern Germany. There are

others in the advisory team — of which I was flattered to be one — and we were invited to offer our thoughts to the prime minister at Chequers.

The meeting's outcome was leaked to *The Independent* on Sunday in circumstances that are not yet clear. In general, the minutes constitute a record with which the German embassy might be rather pleased. Optimism prevails as to the nature of Germany today — democratic, co-operating, peaceful, inclined towards the West, deeply regretful about the past — and about its role in Eastern Europe and relations with Moscow. I myself said that, as far as German takeovers of ex-communist economies are concerned, we have nothing to fear: the Germans have a good record in clearing up pollution and in efficiency — they have dealt with their rust-belt problem in the Ruhr rather well, and Bremerhaven standing in contrast to Liverpool (or at least the Liverpool of the mid-1980s) as an instance of how stricken and obsolete ports can recover. Everyone, without exception, agreed that there was every possibility, nowadays, of proper

co-operation between Britain and Germany, and that what was good for Germany was also good for us.

However, the minutes do contain, early on, a statement of the Germans' historical faults to which the advisers were asked to respond. The statement amounts to "at your knees or at your throat". It formed the starting-point of the discussion and was not taken seriously by anyone. But it is, unfortunately, the starting-point for any discussion of the German question for any European over the age of 60.

There is currently an interesting historical debate on Germany's historical sins to which British historians — notably Harold James of Princeton and David Blackbourn of Birkbeck, London — have contributed highly intelligent remarks. Unfortunately, given the leaking of our document, the statement of Germany's historical sins will assume prominence, particularly in the German tabloid press, particularly in the context of the Ridley interview, and particularly in those parts of the press that are not capable of reading beyond paragraph two. For the fact is that the sense of

the document is quite different. It reveals a pragmatic British prime minister, at a time of great change, endeavouring to understand what is going on. She does not ask "political scientists" or merchants of immediate political advantage. She asks honest brokers, whom she knows to have studied a question long and disinterestedly. She asks the right questions. She gets the best from her experts. She then frames a policy for summit meetings, which shows her in a good light, being constructive about Europe, and being positive about Germany's influence.

It was an episode that shows the British state entirely to its advantage, whatever the Gilbert-and-Sullivan noises made, on the right, by a maverick Ridley and by the normally sound Neal Ascherson, to the left, in *The Independent* on Sunday.

Be convinced that decent partnership between Whitehall and Bonn (Berlin?) is at last on the cards. It has cost us a great deal to civilise Germany, and to acquire a partner in the taming of Russia. We have much to be proud of. The author is Professor of Modern History at Oxford University.

# Out of Africa—everything that is not screwed down

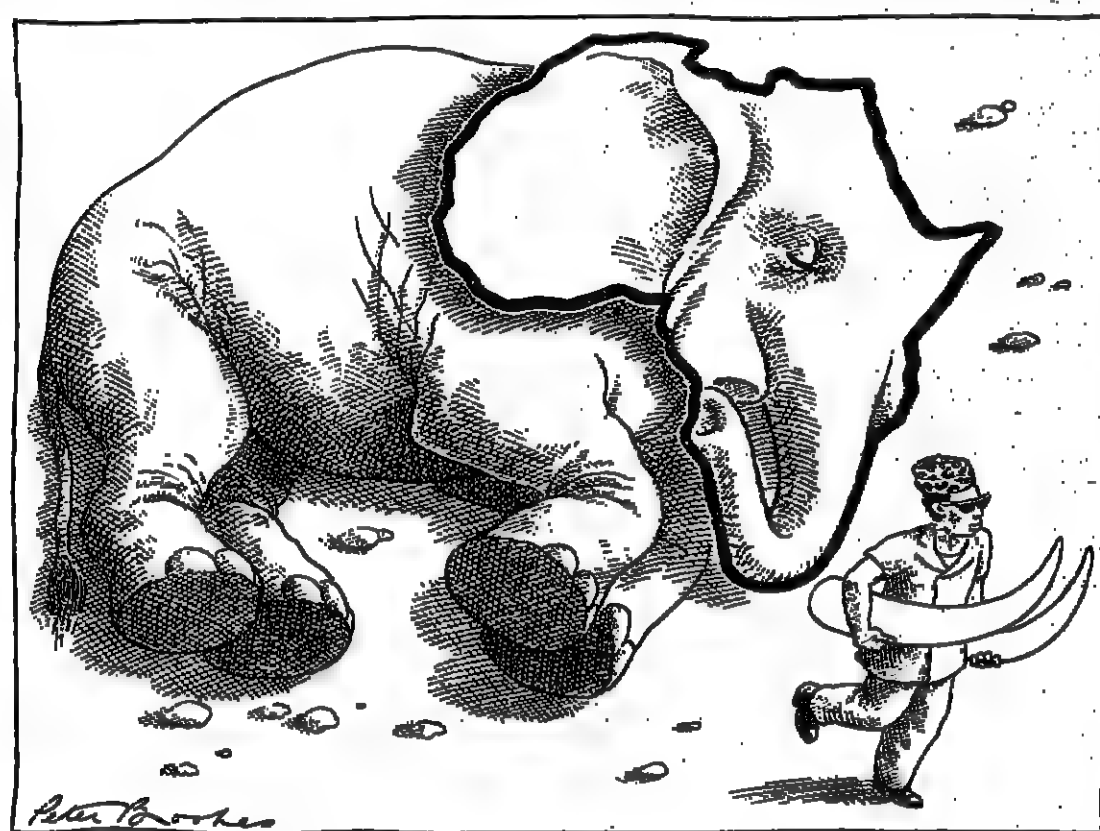
If wishes were horses, beggars would ride. So says the ancient wisdom. But what if wishes were horses? The question arises because President Mobutu of Zaire has been in the news: he says that his country ("his country" is a phrase with more than one meaning, and I shall touch upon the less obvious one in a moment) is going to become a democracy. It is not true, of course, but nobody in Zaire or anywhere else believes it, so nobody will be disappointed. Let alone surprised, when things continue as before.

Yet the promise is significant, and it is being repeated all over Africa. Even Mengistu, the bloodiest savage in the continent (a remarkable title, considering how many have contended for it) will shortly announce his intention to join the Social and Liberal Democrats and become a vegetarian, followed by Field-Marshal (civilians) Doc of Liberia, though he, happily, will probably be hanged first. Kaunda has got the thing the wrong way round: hitherto he has not had much blood on his hands, but he is now in the same panic as the others, and has taken to a little weekend shooting of those who displease him, whereas Moi (as in *l'etat c'est*) has been at it longer and more enthusiastically.

Let us get back to Mobutu, for he is the clue to the whole thing. He is almost certainly the greatest thief in the entire history of the world, at least as measured by the magnitude of his thefts. Serious attempts have been made by experts to establish just how much money he has stolen and stashed away in Swiss bank accounts and property abroad; most of it (apart from the amount looted from his bitterly poor country, whose people have an average annual income of much less than £100, and steadily falling) consists of the stupendous sums in Western aid diverted wholesale to Mobutu's safe-deposit boxes. The consensus puts his loot at around five billion American dollars. The usual African irony rules: when Zaire was the Belgian Congo, it was ruled abominably, but not even the most contemptuous colonial officer treated the people as badly as Mobutu has, and not even the poorest of his subjects was as poor as Mobutu's helots.

Is there any example, either from antiquity or modern times, to match his looting? He collects chateaux as other folk collect Victorian jam-spoons. Mobutu, it can be said, not only rules his country but owns it outright. (Many regard him as a comic figure, but it is a serious mistake: his rule has been corrupt and murderous, probably second only to that of Mengistu.) Whence, though, the promises of reform, almost throughout the whole continent?

The devil a monk would be... When Mussolini was shot by partisans towards the end of the war, his body was taken to Milan and exhibited, hung upside down; whereupon some enterprising citizen cut off the Duce's genitals and stuffed them in his mouth. Mobutu may not have heard of Mussolini, though Mengistu must have done, but even if no African despot can make the connection, the shrewd ones realise that a real wind of change is blowing



Bernard Levin welcomes the wind of change that is making leaders like Mobutu pause in their plunder

throughout Africa (doubtless raised by the collapse of the Soviet empire) and a hideous fate is in store for them unless they can give their people something to assuage their rising anger and determination. Whence the promises of reform, however illusory.

What went wrong with Africa? A popular response is that blacks are incapable of ruling themselves because they are in some way congenitally inferior to whites. If you reject this thesis, as I do, you are still left with the question: what went wrong with Africa?

That something did go wrong cannot be denied. In the entire continent there are only two states which truly respect human rights — Botswana and Senegal — while the rest of Africa is divided among poor, bad and worse. Much the same, obviously, could be said about Asia, and until recently the whole of Eastern Europe, too. But to African repression there has

been added African economic failure, and what can best be described as African fatalism. Certainly, there have been scores, if not hundreds, of uprisings against brutal African rulers since independence, but almost without exception the purpose was to replace one half-mad and evil tyrant with another. Why, I suppose I am asking, has democracy not taken root in Africa?

It had every chance. The debate on the merits and drawbacks of colonialism will never end, but it would be difficult to deny that the British, at least, did not go home before ensuring that those who were to rule the newly independent nations had been taught the rudiments of democracy.

It did not last: genuine self-rule in Africa vanished in a tragically short time. The weasel explanation given by those who cannot face the truth is that democracy does continue to flourish, though

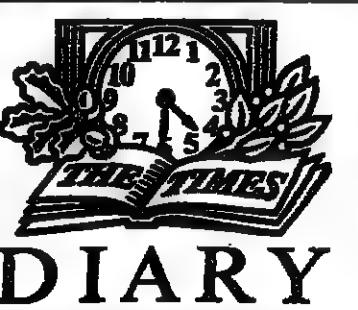
can only take so much before they reach saturation point," says a spokeswoman for the theatre. That view is echoed in the festival office: "It's hard to keep up the momentum for a full year with such a huge programme to attend. It's like having the Edinburgh Festival on the whole time." But however joyful, Glaswegians will surely respond to the Bolshoi Ballet, due shortly.

Bird's Eye? First Kerry Packer dressed cricketers in shades of pink. Last week we had the row about sponsorship logos painted on the outfield during televised cricket matches. Now we face the prospect of sponsorship for that arbiter of fair play, the umpire.

The International Cricket Council hopes to set up a panel of 14 international neutral umpires to officiate at Test matches around the world, paid for by sponsorship. Inevitably this would mean sponsorship logos emblazoned across the white coat which goes with the job. "To have your name on a symbol of fair play would be great for companies," enthuses Karen Earl, head of the sponsorship firm which bears her name and which already handles Cornhill's sponsorship of English Test matches. "Close-ups of a frowning umpire as he makes a close decision could be particularly attractive to legal companies," she suggests.

But what if the umpire makes an unpopular decision? And who would want to sponsor Shakoor Rana, the Pakistani umpire with whom Mike Gatting so volubly crossed swords?

Culture shock Are Glaswegians, who began the year puffed up with pride over their city's designation as the cultural capital of Europe, beginning to lose their appetite? After a Dutch theatre season visits by Dutch and American ballet companies and Degas and Pissarro exhibitions, it is perhaps unsurprising that the Theatre Royal's *King Ubu*, a French production performed in Hungarian, is playing to houses less than a third full. Indeed, the theatre might well be congratulated for doing so well. "People



particularly aggrieved because, from the outset, Kennedy seemed a certain winner. Conceding much of the criticism, he says: "We are reviewing the rules and the constitution. I am sure it will be different when the next election for president is held."

Toque and dagger The crime capital of Britain, if not the world, is not a rundown inner-city area of London. Liverpool or Birmingham. It is to be found in the peaceful backwaters of Torquay, and mighty proud the townsmen — and particularly the women — are too. That jewel of the English Riviera, one hastens to add, is not full of rapists and muggers. It was, however, the birthplace 100 years ago of Agatha Christie, and is celebrating the centenary with a programme of whodunnits.

Joan Hickson, the 83-year-old star of the *Miss Marple* television series, says the observant will still find a few Miss Marples in Torquay — a guest house, Hickson has lent her Miss Marple hat, handbag and knitting to the Torquay museum's centenary exhibition and will attend the celebrations, which culminate in

September with the arrival of the Orient Express, scene of one of Christie's most famous mysteries. "I get letters from Moscow, Peking and all over the world from people praising Agatha Christie," says Hickson. "I admire Miss Marple



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MIR R

THE

مكتبة التحصيل





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## MR RIDLEY'S GHOST

He has gone. She could have kept him, but the great pragmatist let him go. Margaret Thatcher has thus "let go" most of her ardent supporters — Norman Tebbit, Sir Leon Brittan, Nigel Lawson, Nicholas Ridley — all of whom she could have kept, while leading critics, such as Sir Geoffrey Howe and Douglas Hurd, remain firmly in place. Mr Ridley's executioners in the whips office had only to murmur "our European friends... gross offence... electoral liability... strength of backbench feeling" for their victim to crumple to the floor. Mr Ridley had to go, but Mrs Thatcher's cabinet will be greyer, more cautious, more mechanical as a result. Peter Lilley, Mr Ridley's unexciting successor, is one of those pale mushrooms which seem to flourish in the dark shadow of late-Thatcherism. He is Mrs Thatcher's rude sign to the enemies of her departed friend.

What now of Mr Ridley's chair at the cabinet table? Many a Banquo has flitted about this table in the past ten years, to be swiftly excoriated by history. Mr Ridley may be forgotten, but not the cause of his going. The arguments to which he gave so crude a vocabulary are too potent for that. Nor will they be affected by the ups and downs of opinion polls or the changing balance of forces within the Conservative or Labour parties.

Mr Ridley's *Spectator* interview offered a sitting target for the now dominant Europeanism of British foreign policy, which, in dozens of editorials and speeches this past weekend, fell hungrily on his corpse. This Europeanism is persuasive. Modern Britons, it says, especially younger ones, see intra-European rivalries of the sort Mr Ridley was reviving as just so much past history. Such hostility to any one country is inexplicable.

Pan-Europeanism, born of the postwar peace, of the Monnet vision, of the Treaty of Rome, is not just a good idea — as it has been from Charlemagne to the League of Nations. It is also a vital premise of world peace. Global conflict in the 20th century has been dominated by Europe's squabbles, culminating in the most dangerous squabble of all, between East and West across the Iron Curtain. European concord — even to the extent of federalism — offers hope within grasp of a final, continent-wide settlement.

A framework for this settlement is already up and running, fashioned by the master-builders of Brussels. The European Community is a mechanism, imperfect but robust, which can resolve conflicts between headstrong nation states. Its agricultural policy and innate protectionism may be disasters, but must be kept in proportion. Build on the strengths of the EC, say the Europeanists, on the Council of Ministers, on 1992, on the liberalisation of relations with the East, not on weaknesses. The end is too precious to let the means become excuses for failure.

For Britain, this argument has special importance. Insular by geography, history, character and language, Britons are sceptical of international initiatives and frustrated by a Europe that has so often threatened British military, industrial and commercial well-being. This country therefore owes a particular debt of understanding towards a new settlement. If Europe's most virulent disease is the repetition of history, all of Europe must search for a cure.

The price of this argument has never quite been spelled out. Ten years ago Britain was asked to pay some £1 billion a year net into the Brussels account. Mrs Thatcher reduced the bill, against the furious opposition of EC enthusiasts. Since the Single European Act, another price has emerged in the form of a diminished sovereignty over industrial and trade policy. The exchange rate mechanism suggests a further price, though the flexibility of this mechanism leaves the sovereignty issue moot. At any rate, the price has hardly been high, for a gain which is claimed to be beyond value.

This has not prevented a running fight between "pro" and "anti-Europeans" within British politics. The fight is, as many commentators have pointed out, as old as Britain's love-hate relationship with Germany since the mid-19th century, sustained by the "special relationship" with America. It has

come to a head once again with German reunification and with such random incidents as the Chequers seminar and the Ridley interview. For sure, it will never end.

But need the fight be quite as implacable as it is now? Is there no point of contact between opposing factions? Each presents a mirror image of the fervour of the other: naive internationalism against chauvinism, a craven "me-too" Europeanism against blind xenophobia. Can the idealism of the one not be fused with the scepticism of the other and Britain emerge from this petty fiasco with a wholehearted acceptance of the gains from European co-operation yet aware of the pitfalls along the way?

Much has been made in the past week of the distinction between the evils of Brussels and the EC on the one hand — on which many might agree — and the evils of Germany. Yet the point stressed by Mr Ridley was that Brussels and Germany may have to be treated as one. Increased use of majority votes in the Community, coupled with the dominance of the German economy over that of lesser states, could lead to the edicts of Brussels merely reflecting German attitudes and goals. The opening to the East and the vast potential growth in Germany's economic penumbra will leave Brussels and its lumbering bureaucracy panting far behind.

No conceivable purpose is served by pretending that this is of no significance. The outcome of the next phase of Brussels' power games may be benign. Germans, many desperately worried by the resurgence of anti-Germanism in a number of European countries, have indeed become model Europeans. But as Mr Ridley says, they would, wouldn't they? The fact is that, for whatever reason, the great partnership of Europe has unequal partners.

If a new European settlement is ever to have meaning, realism about this inequality must be the watchword. Though its aim is noble, the Treaty of Rome was not a statement of brotherly love but a trade agreement between sovereign economic powers. Any sensible party to such an agreement will watch its shifting balance of power, watch especially any shifts in the allocation of sovereignty. Pretending the EC is not about power is simply absurd. And when the strongest member, Germany, becomes stronger still, other members should naturally ponder whether this matters, and if so, in what way.

This is not to be anti-German. Mr Ridley called forth the memory of Nazism. There are other ways of using the analogy. In the aftermath of its support for appeasement, *The Times* conducted a post mortem on how it could have been so wrong. One of its conclusions was that much of the political establishment had been too starry-eyed about the changing balance of power in Europe since the Great War, too guilt-ridden about the postwar settlement, too neglectful of the interaction of German revanchism and German economic strength.

Germany 1990 is not Germany 1939. But Germany, like Russia, like Poland, like the United Kingdom even, has disaffected minorities, contested borders, diaspora communities, racism and xenophobia. It has all the vulnerability of any democracy to nationalist emotion. The strongest argument of the European lobby has always been that, since this is true, relentless co-operation is the best guard against a repetition of history. Germany must be part of the pan-European adventure. The revival of German expansion eastwards only strengthens this argument.

But the sceptics are right to plead: hold on, wait a moment, what is the path down which the power brokers are leading us — and who is doing the leading? The path towards greater European co-operation over the past three decades has been riddled with dissembling and pretence. Greatest pretence of all was that the power of nationalism could be willed away on a cloud of good intentions. Good intentions may be the stuff of diplomacy; they are the curse of politics. Dissembling and pretence caused Europe's last disaster. Mr Ridley may be gone. There is no harm in his ghost giving us an occasional shock.

## THE RUSSIAN GAME

From Lenin to Gorbachev, the Russians poured money and manpower into the task of becoming the world's leading chess nation. Only one of the world championship matches played since 1945 has involved a non-Soviet master: the American Bobby Fischer, who won the title in 1972 but has not played since. The West has watched impotently as the Russians quietly established supremacy again.

Perestroika seems to have caused a hiccup. This autumn the Soviet world champion, Gary Kasparov, will again defend his crown against his Soviet predecessor, Anatoly Karpov in what may well be the last all-Soviet contest for some time. There were only five Russians among the 11 grandmasters who qualified on Saturday for the candidates stage of the 1993 world chess championship at the inter-zonal tournament in the Philippines. The 11 will be joined by the four semifinals of the last three-year cycle. Eight non-Soviets will face seven Soviet candidates, in a series of matches to eliminate all but one finalist, who plays the victor of this year's Kasparov-Karpov match.

Though the Russians Boris Gelfand and Vassily Ivanchuk tied for first place in Baguio City, the British master Nigel Short was only just behind them. Together with last year's semi-finalist, Jonathan Speelman, Mr Short will be a second British challenger for the world championship. Russia apart, only Britain has more than one candidate.

Suggestions are already being made that the general reorganisation of Soviet sport under Mr Gorbachev has undermined the traditional methods of talent-spotting and intensive training. Though there remain millions of Soviet chess players, many grandmasters have emigrated, notably Jews like the veteran Viktor Korchnoi and the young Gata Kamsky. Worse still, if the discontented subject-

nations were to detach themselves completely from the Soviet Union, the wholesale loss to Soviet chess would be disastrous. Of the seven Soviet world champions since 1946, two have been Jews, one an Armenian, and a fourth, Mr Kasparov, is both Jewish and Armenian.

Yet the great strength in depth of the Soviet grandmaster army remains. Indeed, the unleashing of nationalism seems to have boosted the smaller republics' performance at the board: notably Jaan Elvest of Estonia and Rafael Vaganian of Armenia. If the Soviet Union does not break up, perestroika may prove to have been a boon for chess. Masters whose style was cramped because the authorities did not like their race, their religion or their politics may soon no longer need to emigrate, like the Russian Jew Boris Gulko — Mr Kasparov's most redoubtable foe — whose best years were spent waiting to be released.

Finally, the rehabilitation of the non-Soviet Russian past has still not fully embraced the White emigration after 1917. The official Soviet pantheon of chess heroes still excludes famous names like Efim Bogolyubov and the world champion Alexander Alekhine, because they rejected Stalin's Russia in favour of Hitler's Germany. The unwritten contract between the dead and the living requires that posthumous justice now be done.

Ideology can turn the most innocent and cerebral source of human happiness into an instrument of domination. Chess was a useful mental discipline in Stalin's attempt to collectivise the mind. If the Soviet Union is indeed allowing chess to renounce its unwelcome role in social engineering, the rest of the world can at least contemplate the likely continuation of Soviet pre-eminence in chess with equanimity. But it would still be nice if somebody else won occasionally.

## Confusion over conservation

From Lord Blakenham and others

Sir, In an effort to help the Government unravel the serious confusion created by the proposal to divide the Nature Conservancy Council into three, many of us have urged that the simple and logical step would be to transfer the problem (Part VII of the Environment Protection Bill) to the forthcoming Government white paper on the environment, thus affording time for consultation and careful assessment.

It is now apparent that the next time this issue can be debated in Parliament will be during the report stage in this House probably in October. By that time the white paper may already have been published and since this would constitute an extraordinary juxtaposition of the legislative process, we urge once again that statementship demands reference to the NCC issue to the white paper, so that this country's credibility on conservation and environment matters can be upheld.

During the committee stage of the Bill in this House last week, it also emerged that the Government is still unable to disclose the additional costs of their plans following the NCC break-up. It would therefore seem wise in legislative terms for this problem in particular to be dealt with in the white paper.

Yours faithfully,  
BLAKENHAM, BUXTON,  
DAVID, MORAN,  
ROSS, SHACKLETON,  
House of Lords,  
July 11.

## Fishing harbours

From Mrs S. A. Tune

Sir, If the government plan for privatisation of ports, including some small fishing harbours, goes fully ahead (report, July 3) extreme care in drafting the new Bills will be vital. Some of the port and harbour Acts contain clauses protecting the rights of users such as fishermen. These rights must not be lost in hasty drafting.

At present ports cannot pass into foreign hands without parliamentary approval. Without protective clauses in the legislation or deeds of conveyance, ports or harbours could be sold and turned to uses never originally intended; they could also end in takeover by foreign owners giving preference to their own nationals or allies, to the detriment of British interests. Change of use could bring local unemployment and loss to traders and industries.

The fishing harbours which surround this green and pleasant land must not become a marketable freehold for giant multi-nationals. Yours faithfully,  
S. A. TUNE (Honorary Secretary,  
Emsworth Harbour Fishermen's Federation Ltd.,  
74 Bosmer Gardens,  
Emsworth, Hampshire.

## Nature's abundance

From Mr George Harris

Sir, The appropriately named Mr Early (July 9) is not alone in noticing abundance in nature this year. In this village the first mushrooms were picked at the end of June, earlier than anyone I have spoken to here remembers. August is the more usual time.

My own efforts have so far brought in over 15 lb and as last year the season extended until the end of October there is the risk of satiety — another phenomenon not previously experienced by your obedient servant,  
GEORGE HARRIS,  
28 Cherry Tree Drive,  
Brixton, Plymouth, Devon.

From Mrs Lesley Waters

Sir, Whilst not denying that we may have a hard winter next year, I like to hedge my bets. The scientific truth is that trees like hollies have large crops of berries following a hot summer in the previous year.

Yours faithfully,  
LESLAY WATERS,  
59 de Beauvoir Road, N1.

From Major P. A. Selfe

Sir, The old story of the abundance of berries being the sign of a hard winter to come has been discounted many times. Perhaps Mr Gerald Early's previously barren shrub is at last coming to maturity encouraged by a longer growing season.

However, just to be on the safe side I am having a new central heating boiler installed in August.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER A. SELE,  
The Nether House, Poulton,  
Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

## Kenya's rejoinder

From the High Commissioner for Kenya

Sir, I regret that I find the tone and comments on Kenya in the leading article on July 11 offensive.

As far as the facts are concerned, it is untrue to say that the secret ballot was abolished in the 1988 general election. It was not. Apart from that, any cursory glance at the local news media would show that comment and debate on the political way forward have been lively and unrestrained for months. So much for the "rejection of any form of dissent."

May I also make the following points:  
It is naive to compare "Europe's great march to freedom" with the situation in Kenya. We are not an East European country to be delivered from the suffocation of a communist system. Nor, as an independent country, can we be expected to change at a stroke a form of government that has

## Economic aid and the consequences

From Dr Karl H. Pagac

Sir, I deeply regret the fact that both last week's Nato summit in London and this week's G7 economic summit in Houston missed the opportunity to offer the Soviet Union a much-needed economic aid programme. The so-called Dublin formula of "analysis before aid" is as pathetic as Mrs Thatcher's phrase which described an economic aid offer as "an oxygen tent to prop up old regimes that had only half changed" (report, July 11).

The problem with these positions is that we may well see President Gorbachev's perestroika evaporate in front of our very eyes — and I can hear the chorus of Western leaders already who will find somebody else to blame when that happens. Nobody (least of all President Gorbachev in his letters to Mrs Thatcher and President Bush) asked for a gratuitous blank cheque.

There would have been every opportunity to stipulate specific preconditions, schedule economic aid in instalments over several years, and attach other strings — if only some concrete offer had been made. Non-committal lip-service will not save President Gorbachev, nor will it pacify the ordinary Soviet citizen.

In some ways, London and Houston were very successful summit meetings. But in this particular respect we will live to regret a golden opportunity missed.

Yours faithfully,  
KARL H. PAGAC (President),  
Pagac & Associates,  
170 Sloane Street, SW1,  
July 10.

From the Editor of New European

Sir, In your leader, "Freedom to promote trade" (July 11) you deal with the opposition of consumers to protectionist agricultural policies, in the EC and Japan particularly, and you quote Mrs Thatcher as saying that the common agricultural policy of the Community adds £16 a week to the food bills of the average family of four in Britain.

This, of course, is indisputable, but it is not the whole story. The severe EC taxes on imported food,

which came progressively into force during the five-year transitional period from 1973 to 1978 as part of the CAP, not only decimated the importation of cheaper food; they also decimated, at a stroke, the sales of manufactured goods that this country sold to the food producing countries outside Europe — Australia, New Zealand, Argentina (would there have been a Falklands war if pre-EC membership trade had continued?) and many others.

The way in which the common agricultural policy has affected British industry, in addition to the direct effects on consumers' food prices, has never really been fully appreciated. It has been harmful both to Britain and to the rest of the European Community because it has limited what Britain could buy from the others.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN COLEMAN, Editor,  
New European,  
New European Publications Ltd.,  
14-16 Carroun Road, SW5,  
July 11.

From Mr T. E. Baker

Sir, You say that "The connection made by the prime minister at Houston between liberty and free markets cannot be evaded." May I suggest that in most of the countries to the south of the United States, it can be and much of the time is, evaded only too successfully.

Yours faithfully,  
T. E. BAKER,  
58 St Andrew Road,  
Southsea, Hampshire,  
July 11.

From Brigadier Charles Cox

Sir, Lord Lewin (July 6) is right to draw attention to the massive build-up of the Soviet navy and, in particular, nuclear attack submarines. Reports also indicate the continued building of new T.80 tanks, as well as missiles and fighter aircraft.

Obviously, economic assistance would be welcome. Yours faithfully,  
C. F. COX,  
Broadwell House,  
Lechlade,  
Gloucestershire,  
July 10.

shown by the results of a three-

year clinical trial to have no advantages over the present system — would lead to them receiving a poorer service as a result of patient selection, particularly by the inclusion of the 16-18 age group in the scheme. Those children from families in the lower socio-economic groups who because of lack of education and dietary indiscretion tend to suffer recurrent problems will find it difficult to get a GP willing to accept them because of the financial liability they represent under the new system.

I feel that a contract similar to the adult continuing-care system with retention of fees for each item of treatment required be it a simple examination and polish or a filling would allow the GP to continue to treat all children without financial penalty.

Concerns about treatment have been ignored by the General Dental Services Committee. If I were a member of the committee, I would feel honour bound to resign having lost the confidence of those I represent. When the first direct elections to this committee are held later in the year, I trust that my colleagues will remember to vote accordingly.

Yours faithfully,  
S. M. DANIELL,  
18 Muswell Hill Broadway, N10,  
July 7.

## School science

From Mr Donald Mackinnon

Sir, The days have gone, John Lewis tells us (July 11), when girls did biology and boys physics and chemistry. Not quite yet, according to the latest statistics published by the Department of Education and Science. Of school leavers in the academic year 1987-88, some 20,000 boys had an A level in physics, compared with 6,000 girls. The discrepancy in chemistry was less dramatic, but even there 16,000 boys left with an A level in biology, botany or zoology, compared with 9,000 boys.

Yours faithfully,  
DONALD MACKINNON,  
9 Ramsay Close,  
Bradwell Village,  
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire,  
July 11.

disaster. The choice may therefore be — stability or chaos.

Look at other countries in the region, devastated by civil wars in which thousands and thousands of innocent people have died, and judge whether or not we are making the right choice. In this context the holding of a dozen people in temporary detention, sad and distressing though this may be, should at least be seen in perspective.

Finally, President Moi has said quite clearly that the door is not closed to political pluralism. But the choice of what kind of political system Kenyans want and the timing of any restructuring of the present political system in Kenya must be left entirely to the people of Kenya. I cannot believe that fair-minded people would take issue with this.

Yours faithfully,  
S. J. KOSGEL,  
Kenya High Commission,  
45 Portland Place, W1,  
July 13.

## Experts' role in court evidence

From Mr David Gareth Jones

Sir, No one who is familiar with the facts and, as a Home Office forensic scientist for over 20 years I count myself as one, could have read the article by J. R. Spencer on July 12 entitled "Mischief and the expert witness" without taking exception to a number of points.

First, the bland assumption, which only a non-scientist could make, that a forensic scientist would find it almost impossible to make an impartial judgement on the evidence presented to him because of direct or indirect client pressure. Equally deplorable is the assertion that he would be unlikely to be able to maintain any such judgement under the adversarial system and, worst of all, that the system does not expect him to be impartial.

Such a dismal assessment of the professional standards of forensic scientists may or may not apply to those involved in the Maguire case in 1974, but certainly they do not apply to the vast majority of those engaged in forensic science today. It is also distasteful, both to those in "official" forensic science and outside it, to be informed that "there is... no proper quality control of expert witnesses" and that the facilities of the official laboratories are not readily available to defence experts.

It is ironic that a piece which, amongst other things, complains of bias and a lack of quality control should suffer from these defects.

Yours sincerely,  
D. GARETH JONES,  
6 Mayfield Road,  
Wylde Green,  
Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands,  
July 13.

From the Chairman of the British Academy of Experts

Sir, J. R. Spencer's article regarding the Maguire case calls substantially into question the role of expert witnesses and in particular argues that there is "no proper quality control of expert witnesses".

Whilst not wishing to refer to the case in question, I would like to comment specifically on the issue of expert quality, as it was precisely to address this issue that the British Academy of Experts was founded almost three years ago.

One of its principal objectives is to uphold a recognised standard for experts, founded on independence and integrity. The expert witness's primary duty is to the court rather than to the party paying him. In some cases, this means that the expert may not be able to fully support the case of his party. Experts advise their party of their position before trial and it is then that party's decision whether or not to use them as a witness.

The British Academy of Experts today numbers some 500 experts in a complete cross-section of professions ranging from construction to agriculture, accountancy to shipping. All members, in addition to the requirements of high professional qualifications in their discipline, are also vetted thoroughly by the British Academy of Experts to ensure that they are "fit and proper persons" and qualified to act as experts.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL COHEN, Chairman,  
The British Academy of Experts,  
90 Bedford Court Mansions, WC1,  
July 12.

## Miles from the sea

From Professor Joyce Youings and others

Sir, We share Mrs Young's concern (July 9) at the lack of maritime content in the report of the National Curriculum History Group. This reflects the neglect of this aspect of British history in the standard textbooks. One looks in vain in the indexes of the many social histories for references to mariners and seamen.

But times are changing and there is a growing interest, on both sides of the Atlantic, in the maritime history of this country, and indeed of the world. Here at Exeter, with the support of a substantial grant from the Verulamius Trust, we are at the end of a five-year investigation of the maritime history of the county of Devon, from antiquity to the present day. This has comprehended, inter alia, not only seafarers of all kinds, shipping, overseas trade and settlement, the Royal Navy and Plymouth Dockyard, but leisure and modern tourism.

We have had the help of over 50 scholars from universities and other institutions in both Britain and America. With publication now imminent we are turning our attention to Cornwall. Other maritime counties please copy.

Yours sincerely,  
JOYCE YOUNGS,  
BASIL GREENHILL,  
STEPHEN FISHER,  
M. DUFFY,  
DAVID STARKEY,  
University of Exeter,  
Department of History,  
Queen's Building,  
Exeter, Devon.

## Small celebration

From Mr P. D. Batchelor

Sir, I was surprised by Lady Thorpe's observation (July 13) that so few women figured in the Birthdays list. All the ladies I know prefer not to have their ages exposed!

Yours faithfully,  
PETER D. BATCHELOR,  
The Flyfishers' Club,  
24 Old Burlington Street, W1,  
July 13.







## ANNOUNCEMENTS &amp; PERSONAL

هكزافن الـ

I will not punish you in my anger... for I am God and not man. I, the Holy One, am with you. I will not come in anger. Hosea 11: 9 G.N.B.

## BIRTHS

**BENTON** - On July 12th 1990, to Emma and Richard, a son, **Emmanuel**.  
**ROADHEAD** - On July 12th 1990, to Claire (nee Blundell) and Peter, a daughter, **Olivia Rachel**.  
**RODALL** - On July 6th, to Prudence (nee Thynne) and Ian, a daughter, **Philippa**.

**FATHERHOOD** - On Friday 13th July, at Royal Free Hospital, to Fuzun and Nakan, a son, **Orkan**.

**FRASER** - On July 9th, to Mary (nee Sturt) and Rory, a daughter, **Georgia**.

**HERBERT** - On July 10th, to Queen Charlotte's, to Carolyn (nee Bertoli) and Jeremy, a son, **Charles**.

**HICKS** - On July 12th, to Martin (nee Tompkins) and Jennifer, a daughter, **Isabella**.

**MACDONALD** - On July 10th, to Deborah (nee Morton-Dale) and Adrian, a daughter, **Lucy**.

**MAIR** - On July 12th 1990, to Marina (nee McEwen) and Neil, a daughter, **Alexandra**.

**ROSE** - On June 29th, to Amanda (nee Foster) and Nicholas, a son, **Alexander**.

**SCHWENBERG** - On July 9th, to Sasha and Simon, a son, **Yannick**.

**TODD** - On July 9th, to Melanie (nee Thomas) and Robert, a son, **Henry Thomas**.

**WINTER** - On July 13th, to Christine (nee Warner) and Andrew, a son, **Samuel**.

## MARRIAGES

**WIGMORE** - On Tuesday 10th in Moulton, Edward Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. E.M. Wignall, or Crawley, Sussex, to Mrs. K. Kelly, of Moulton.

## GOLDEN ANNIVERSARIES

**POLYTECH MISSION** Canon Kenneth Walter Harry Leeson, 100 years in the Church of St John Long Eaton, on July 16th 1990. Congratulations and love from Sylvia, Elizabeth, David, Peter, Tom, James, Paul and Andrew.

**TAYLOR-JENSEN** - On July 16th 1940, Harry Taylor to Gerda Nielsen, West Sussex.

## DEATHS

**BARNER** - On July 13th, Canon Edward Richard of Great Eton, Emer. Lect. Chairman of H.W. Greff & Co. Survived by Robert of Priory, David, Colin and Joanna. In addition to his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, Canon Barnier leaves a family of 10. Burial, Cremation Private. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to The Ryder Home, Cavendish, Suffolk.

**BREWER** - On July 12th at Lagan Valley Hospital, Lagan, to Pamela (nee Cornall) and John, a daughter, **Emma Louise**, a sister for Robert.

**QUEST** - On July 8th, Burial, to Philip of Bristol & Dear Husband of Joan and brother of Kate Buchanan of Chichester, West Sussex. Family flowers only.

**LANE** - On July 8th, peacefully in a Highgate nursing home. Eulogie Octave, dearly loved wife of the late Norman W.S. Lane and mother of Tim. Funeral service on Thursday July 19th at 11.30 am at All Saints Church, Maida Vale, followed by cremation at Bournemouth Crematorium. No flowers by request. But donations for All Saints Church Building Fund may be sent to Rev. Canon Lane, 788 Churchcroft Road, Bournemouth, Bournemouth.

**COVENT GARDEN** THE RUSSIAN BALLET

To those who have said that his recent ballets have been acrobatic, not dancing, M. Diaghilev in his letter published in these columns on Saturday made the effective reply that classical dancing en pointe is itself acrobatic. Does not the word mean "walking on tiptoe"?

Last night at Covent Garden he carried the war into the enemy's camp. "If you call my last ballets acrobatic," he has said in effect, "what will you call *Renard*?" The answer is "a high-class circus".

There is no attempt to express an emotion or to weave a pattern of plastic beauty of line, and the story is consigned to four fingers. The piece is prescribed to be played by clowns and acrobats and its aim is to be a grotesque entertainment.

Acrobats of the circus can hardly fail to amuse because they fulfil Bergson's condition for producing laughter: having bodies like the rest

of us, with no more arms and legs than any other human being, they do unusual things with them; they behave like inanimate matter, bouncing and falling without it hurting; the mechanical is superimposed on the human.

But *Renard* is a little more than a circus show, in that M. Diaghilev has designed his choreography to fit Stravinsky's music very closely, and so to impart order to his clowning. A small orchestra is used, though a part is added for Hungarian cymbal in order to increase the general percussiveness of the effect, and the texture is kept clear and light. It is pointed and in its own style, without an attempt to see through another composer's glasses.

M. Igor Markevitch's piano concert, which was played by the young composer himself between two of the ballets, employs a good many of the methods of Stravinsky, and has followed him in borrowing the manner of Bach's wrong. His dissonance, however, is not of the very far-gone-wrong type, and the composer plainly bears a good deal of it as consonance.

The structure is admirably clear, the development and combination of the themes perfectly logical; in the matter of orchestration, the economical and effective use of percussion is pleasing.

It would be rash to predict from his present use of the contemporary tricks of the trade that the composer is going to contribute something new and valuable to modern music, but he is certainly able to say clearly and forcibly what he has at present in his mind to say. M. Diaghilev, who is only 36, in the due course of his development, add impulse to these intellectual virtues? There seems reasonable ground for hope.

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**POSHNETT** - On July 12th 1990, peacefully at home, Charles Christopher, beloved and devoted husband of Corrie for over 51 years, dearly loved father of Christopher, David and James, and grandfather of Christopher, David and James. Funeral at Trinity Methodist Church, Histon, Cambs, on Thursday July 19th at 2 pm, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but donations in his memory may be sent to The National Trust, 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1 for "a project in Chequers". All enquiries to J.C. Clarke & Son, tel: (09282) 2059.

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**FOR SALE**

**TICKETS FOR SALE**

When responding to advertisements readers are advised to establish the face value and full details of tickets before entering into any commitment.

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**EDDIE AND BETTY FRENCH**

Comedian and actress, Eddie and Betty French, who have been married for 40 years, are celebrating their 40th wedding anniversary on July 16th 1990.

They are both 70 years old and have been married for 40 years. They are both 70 years old and have been married for 40 years.

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## EDUCATION

David Tytler talks to education secretary John MacGregor about the school reforms which take management responsibility away from local authorities

# Power to the parents

There have been some considerable changes made on the twelfth floor of Elizabeth House, the headquarters of the Department of Education and Science and one of the ugliest buildings in London, since the great reformer made way for more practical hands.

The furniture has been moved and the poetry book covers removed from the frames in the Secretary of State's enormous, if spartan, room, as Kenneth Baker, the well-groomed snappy dresser, gives way to John MacGregor, the workmanlike — his word — Scotsman who sees his role as making the vision of reform work.

As Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mr MacGregor inherited many changes, which brought with them a large number of what he saw as unnecessary add-ons, and a mainly demoralised work-force.

Teachers are still complaining, but less so; local education authorities are gradually accepting the reforms that are reducing their powers, while parents get used to their new-found capability actually to help to shape the education their children receive.

Parent power, Mr MacGregor says, is the force behind the changing face of state education and is essential if falling standards are to be improved.

He told *The Times*: "Some of our opponents are very hostile to the concept of parent power and very hostile to the idea of any variety in education. They want to standardise everything under their own control and I am deeply opposed to that."

"One of the few areas where the Labour party is coming forward with any distinctive policies is in abolishing all these measures which increase variety and choice for parents and children, and I think they are just plain wrong."

Mr MacGregor sees all the reforms as they affect state schools in England and Wales as a means of giving power to the schools and the parents to decide the schools' own affairs.

He reserves his greatest enthusiasm for grant-maintained schools, which receive an annual grant directly from his department without it being filtered through the local education authorities.

Mr MacGregor will issue new guidelines soon on how local authorities should administer the Local Management of Schools (LMS), which passes day-to-day running of schools to heads and governors, while holding back some money for central services.

He said: "There are some real worries. Some local authorities are holding back far too much. Some — and this bugs me — are seeking to employ more staff to monitor what the schools are doing. The whole point is to get the idea down into the school and for resources not to be spent on other things. That means we do not want big brother monitoring all the time."

Mr MacGregor conceded that there have been problems in the introduction of LMS, but said that they were only marginal: "Given that we are introducing a major financial change of long-term significance, it has gone through remarkably smoothly. It will

be a fairer way of using resources." It is clear that if the local authorities do not act in an even-handed way, more schools will attempt to opt out of their control and gain real management of their finances. Mr MacGregor would not stand in their way. "Initial ostracism, certainly scepticism, will go away and more and more people will ask, 'Why not me?'"

**Y**ou go back to basics and ask what are we here for? We are here to provide good schools. That is what you start with. What is best for parents and the children is this wider variety and the much better school atmosphere that is created by these reforms, so I yield not an inch when local authorities and some chief education officers tell me that grant-maintained schools and city technology colleges are making it difficult for us.

The habitually calm Mr MacGregor becomes quite animated when he turns to the city technology colleges (CTCs), the one reform that is falling well behind target: "If there is one thing that does irritate me and disappoint me, it is the suggestion that I am 'not keen' on them. That is completely unfounded."

He sees the CTCs as an important part of parental choice, a way of regenerating urban areas, and as

beacons of excellence and innovation to improve teaching in other schools. Three are now operating, another eight will be functioning within the next 12 months, three are in the planning stage and a fifteenth is to be announced soon, but Mr MacGregor did not apologise for the delay: "There are a lot of practical problems to solve to get each of the CTCs up and going."

One of the problems has been hostile and misguided local authorities, which have tried to hamper the CTCs. I think they fail to see the tremendous advantage that the colleges will give to children and the spread-out advantages they will give to the education system as a whole.

While painting himself as the listening minister determined to help teachers to regain their lost standing in the community, Mr MacGregor makes it plain that teachers have to change too: "Parents and children are not served by those who choose to run down the profession."

He believes that in the past 12 months he has done much to make the introduction of the national curriculum manageable, but is insistent that he is not "watering down" the reforms introduced by Mr Baker. "The changes I am making are at the edges, but they are supposed to make the thing workable."

"The most significant worry for the teachers when I arrived was workload," he said. "I have spent a great deal of time talking to them, taking decisions in a measured way which they can cope with. An awful lot of teachers are not accustomed to change and some have been saying, 'We don't see why we should take on all these changes, we have been teaching perfectly adequately'. I regard it as a major part of my job to make it absolutely clear to such teachers that change has to come."



John MacGregor: "Part of my job is to show the teachers that change has to come"

## The sweetness of switching to another subject

Those arts degree students who question the suitability of their courses would benefit from the option of alternatives



GEB

EVERYBODY knows how to make a cocky arts student stop talking about nature or Hungarian poetry. You ask him: "What is the point of what you do?" This straightforward enquiry is guaranteed to embarrass even the most thoughtful of philosophers, because there is no universal justification for any humanities discipline.

Here it would be highly convenient, but equally dishonest, if I declared myself more gainfully employed as a budding brain surgeon or an aspiring astronaut. As it happens, last year I read theology, a subject whose exact purpose God himself would be hard pushed to

explain. And it is my recently renewed acquaintance with the "real world" that has triggered these theological reflections.

The shock of homecoming, when the arts student is liable to have to account for his own time and other people's money, makes a harrowing contrast to university life, where the issue of eventual usefulness is a taboo broken only by the scientists and engineers, who always boast of their clear-cut job prospects.

Any doubts over marketability are cruelly exacerbated when a student seeks vacation work. Many arts students, accustomed to idling away their days between essays by

predicting their vast contribution to commerce or by assessing the pros and cons of being prime minister, will, come July, be thankful to be stacking supermarket shelves or doing any menial task for the very companies that will soon be wooing them with corporate baitpoint pens and glossy leaflets.

So if the arts undergraduate can cite nobody but dons and lecturers as the direct beneficiaries of his course, then he is reduced to the claim that his studies are at least interesting and enjoyable.

Although most are probably content to pursue one line of study for three years, surely

## CAMPUS

there is a strong case for allowing any student to switch subjects midway through a degree course? Indeed, the growing support for the International Baccalaureate indicates a reaction against the specialisation inherent in the educational system, where the three subjects chosen at the age of 16 are usually narrowed down to one in higher education.

Such over-specialisation at university is particularly inappropriate in non-vocational areas, where the emphasis is on a general education as opposed to specific skills. Most universities and polytechnics offer joint honours

courses, which moderate the degree of specialisation, but none rivals Cambridge University for flexibility. The bizarre etymological connection of Cambridge's tripos system with medieval three-legged stools may prompt suspicion of a typically traditional, but outmoded institution.

In practice the system comfortably combines intensive study with the option of changing faculties after one year or two years. For undergraduates disillusioned or bored by their original subject, it is a safety valve, avoiding prolonged dissatisfaction and unhappiness.

Furthermore, in non-vocational areas the system facili-

tes interdisciplinary movement in response to particular academic demands. For instance, a student may want to apply some knowledge of anthropology to modern politics. I shall change to history for next year, not for any such special reason but merely out of curiosity.

So if arts subjects are rarely "useful", they must be made to be as fulfilling and varied as possible, and in this regard the flexibility of a system such as Cambridge's tripos contributes significantly to a broader and happier education.

HARRY HOBSON

© The author is a first-year theology student at Cambridge.

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## EDUCATIONAL

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## POSTS

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To TASC (PGCE), Room 4/17, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH.  
Send details on 1990 PGCE entry to:

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Morley College,  
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For further details and an application form please contact the Personnel Department, Brighton Polytechnic, Mithras House, Lewes Road, Brighton, BN2 4AT. Tel: Brighton (0273) 600900 ext 2537/2469 or 670820 (24 hour answerphone).

CLOSING DATE: 24 August 1990.

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### The British Academy Overseas Exchanges Assistant

The British Academy wishes to appoint an Assistant in its Overseas Exchanges Department to help administer various academic agreements and programmes. A particular responsibility would be for the administration of exchange programmes with China and knowledge of Chinese would therefore be highly desirable. Good typing is essential and word processing experience would be welcome.

The salary during an initial probationary period would be on scale from £10,456 to £12,065 (currently under review), with the opportunity of progression to a higher scale. There is a contributory pension scheme.

Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of two people to whom reference can be made, should be sent by July 31, 1990 to:

The Secretary (OEAL), The British Academy,  
20-21 Cornwall Terrace, London NW1 4QP

Telephone 071-487 5965

from whom further details are available.

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The Committee's grants will normally match in value those of ESRC, and applications are to be submitted on behalf of named students through the principal supervisor in the academic institutions in which the award will be held. Applications must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae for the student, and should be presented in the form laid down for studentship applications to ESRC. The Committee is willing to consider unsolicited applications already submitted to ESRC or the British Academy in all cases, and there must be a clear statement of the full range of bodies from which support is being sought.

Applications should be submitted to the Committee c/o Mr R. E. Goodchild, Academic Secretary, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, to reach him by Friday 17 August at the latest. The Committee will hold a selection meeting early in September, following which applicants will be notified of the outcome. Applicants who are successful in obtaining funds from other sources must notify Mr Goodchild immediately so that their bids can be withdrawn from the Committee's consideration, if appropriate. Successful applicants will be expected to take up their awards by 1 January 1991 at the latest.

It is emphasized that the intention of the Studentship scheme is to encourage graduates to enter the academic field of Japanese Studies, and thus to contribute to the future strength of that field. Grants will only be awarded for work which falls strictly within this area, and projects which are not intrinsically related to Japanese Studies will not be supported. The Committee will normally expect successful applicants to come from those whose first degree includes a component in the Japanese language, but will also take into consideration applications from persons with other relevant experience, including travel in Japan.

### THE BRITISH ACADEMY DEPUTY SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Secretary of this independent learned society which acts as the principal channel for the government's support of advanced research in the humanities. Candidates should have a lively interest in research in the humanities (and/or social sciences), including national research policy issues, and proven ability and relevant experience in administration and financial management at a senior level.

Appointment will be on Grade 6 of the national scale for university administrative staff (minimum £24,783, subject to an increase of 9%), plus London Allowance of £1,767.

Further particulars are available from the Secretary, The British Academy, 20-21 Cornwall Terrace, London NW1 4QP.

Closing date for applications 15 August 1990.

### SEAFORD COLLEGE PETWORTH, SUSSEX HEADMASTER

The Governors of Seaford College are pleased to announce the appointment of Mr Charles Hamford BSc as Headmaster with effect from 1st September 1990 in succession to the Reverend Canon Charles Johnson, who has accepted the Governors' invitation to continue his long and illustrious association with the College in the position of Provost.

## POSTS

### DEPUTY HEADTEACHER

For further details and an application form please contact the Personnel Department, Brighton Polytechnic, Mithras House, Lewes Road, Brighton, BN2 4AT. Tel: Brighton (0273) 600900 ext 2537/2469 or 670820 (24 hour answerphone).

CLOSING DATE: 24 August 1990.

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For further details and an application form please contact the Personnel Department, Brighton Polytechnic, Mithras House, Lewes Road, Brighton, BN2 4AT. Tel: Brighton (0273) 600900 ext 2537/2469 or 670820 (24 hour answerphone).

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# New hopes for new universities

With the end of militancy, Tom Giles hears talk of expansion under the old ideals

Seated in the president's office of Sussex University, Neil Robinson has little time for the ideological concerns of his more militant predecessors. Gone are the sit-ins, demonstrations and tomato-hurling antics that once lost Sussex research grants and student applications. The former alma mater of radical campus chic has a new Conservative association, and a dwindling number of students at union meetings.

Mr Robinson says: "The reputation of our campus for being left-wing is a joke. All the student action in the 1960s and 1970s depended on our taking decisions. These days I spend my time trying to persuade people to come and make them. When we go to big demonstrations in London, we cannot even fill a bus."

Such changes on the small, self-contained campus are to be reviewed in November by Sussex and a group of six other "new" English universities at a symposium to compare progress during the past 25 years and assess prospects for the next.

Formed in the early 1960s after the Robbins Report recommended a huge expansion of Britain's undergraduate population, the universities of Warwick, Sussex, East Anglia, Essex, Lancaster, York and Kent were the standard-bearers of a new campus culture and a progressive interdisciplinary curriculum. The grey concrete and plate-glass structures that fused educational and environmental theory spawned a vigorous breed of academics, who based their credentials on the provision of such new disciplines as social studies and environmental science.

Professor Malcolm Bradbury, who parodied their radicalism with his portrayal of Howard Kirk, a left-wing sociologist, in his novel *The History Man*, acknowledges the debt owed by many academics to the new university. "As a lecturer in American studies at East Anglia," he says, "I feel my subject was one of several that would never have grown or developed in the old single-department academic structure." He concedes that many of the ideals that conceived the campus system



Confrontation, Sixties-style: students at Sussex University in Brighton use the old icons of protest to take issue with their chancellor

were flawed. "These institutions," he says, "were based on the assumption that the graduate class would grow until the end of the century and depended on great architectural constructions, which were never completed."

Warwick, for example, built on a greenfield site in 1965, was intended for up to 20,000 students. Despite collaboration with local commerce and industry, its planned expansion was originally restricted by filling numbers of potential undergraduates. The campus now has 7,000 students. Other new universities have been restricted to about 4,500.

Lancaster was founded in 1964 with outline plans for twice its current number of 5,000. George McIntosh, the university's information officer, explains that the campus still has room for expansion. "The site here covers 200 acres, yet another 150 acres is available," he says. "When the university was constructed, we expected rapid and enormous expansion of numbers. The intention was to offer a broad range of subjects. The constraints in the school-leaving population, which began in the 1970s, meant many of these objectives were curtailed. During the 1980s some of the smaller departments were closed to emphasise our strengths."

The pattern, though common to

**'The idea of a university as an enclosed space apart from commercial concerns is so passé as to be dangerous'**

all universities, left the new campuses vulnerable. Insisted from inception with the need to ensure that more marginal subjects could be incorporated in the curriculum, however small the classes, they made obvious targets for government spending limits in the 1980s. The hostility that had previously greeted many Conservative politicians on campus did much to harden attitudes.

Caroline Broadway, information officer at Sussex, says the early 1980s political atmosphere left many university administrators uncertain of the future. "There were rumours about the Conservative administration closing universities," she says. "The fact that some of the new universities were on the list did not surprise me. The cuts were so unplanned and unpredictable that we felt we were living from year to year."

While departments closed on other campuses, Warwick was

better equipped to win private-sector funding after a long-standing partnership with local industry. It was already the biggest of the new university campuses and its student numbers rose 57 per cent during the 1980s. The university says its size and co-operation with industry allowed it an added flexibility to meet government requirements.

However, because national student numbers are due to increase 14 per cent by 2000, Warwick's smaller companions are still among the universities best able to provide the right facilities. As Lancaster and others can testify, the greenfield sites, often hurriedly built and under-utilised, have room for expansion.

Laurie Taylor, professor of sociology at York, observes: "Greater student mobility in the 1990s will mean more demand for European undergraduates. Our campuses, which were really the last bow of the garden-city concept in this country, are the only places with the space to house them. It will be critical in the 1990s for many of the new universities to justify running so many departments when they are so small. They have to expand if they are to be made more secure. The Universities Funding Council has already been saying, 'Why can't you combine them?'"

The council is considering applications for extra funding up to 1995. The new universities feature prominently among those looking to finance big student increases over the same period, ranging from 25 per cent (East Anglia) to 15 per cent (Warwick).

Although they accept the need for expansion, many proponents of new university have come to regard the small size of the campus as its greatest asset. They worry that their intimate "community" atmosphere, upheld by the transfer of students from one discipline to another, could be threatened.

Professor Berwick Saul, York's vice-chancellor, says the new universities should be wary of expansion. "The future holds many doubts for small universities," he says. "We have to ask what we provide that is special. How big do we want to grow? We should not dismiss the small-campus system because its size is one of the principal attractions."

The identity that comes from small campuses, according to Professor Bradbury, is worth defending. "Campuses need to expand but not on the cheap," he says. "The idea of a university as an enclosed space apart from commercial concerns is so passé as to be dangerous. I would like to see a rebirth of their confidence, but without the excessive ideology."

## NOTICEBOARD

### Focus on the future

THE work-force of the future will depend on continued improvement in higher education, according to a new report from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Alternatives to universities were set up in many countries in the 1960s — polytechnics and further education colleges in the UK, *fachhochschulen* in West Germany, *instituts universitaires de technologie* in France, state and community colleges in the United States and junior colleges in Japan.

The OECD report said many of these colleges thought they lacked prestige in comparison with universities and began the "academic drift" to bring themselves closer to universities, but further away from their original purpose of providing cheaper, shorter vocational courses focusing on teaching rather than research.

"Nevertheless," says the OECD study, "a large majority of them were successful in gaining status with the academic world and, perhaps even more so, in employment. The growing importance assigned to the relevance of post-secondary education programmes to employment, combining with a declining dominance of strictly academic criteria for judging the performance of institutions, has led to important changes in the pecking order. The vocational emphasis of non-university programmes has tended to become more attractive to many students than university courses that are strictly academic and theoretical."

The survey also points to the "third sector" that has grown up in further education, made up of commercial profit-making colleges and large companies that undertake their own educational programmes.

### Jobs for the girls

GIRLS and boys were challenged by an Industrial Society conference to consider how their lives would be different if they woke up one morning to find they had changed sex. The 120 pupils from four schools on the Isle of Wight were told not to let their sex be a barrier to the careers they wanted.

Eve Warren, an equal opportunities adviser for the Pepperell Unit of the Industrial

Society, says: "By talking frankly about how gender affects their behaviour, lifestyle and aspirations, they have taken a big step towards breaking down wasteful barriers and developing their own potential."

"Too many girls opt out of certain careers such as engineering because they are seen as a male preserve but, with the demographic time bomb now hitting us, the economy needs girls to consider a much wider range of career paths."

### Green memento

THREE TREES, one for a boy, one for a girl and one for the unborn, have been planted by Vigdis Finnbogadóttir, the president of Iceland, at the University of Nottingham to mark her honorary degree of doctor of laws.

### Making music

BUDGING musicians will have the chance to try their hand at a variety of instruments when the British Music Fair in Olympia, London, is open to the public this weekend. Admission is £5, children under 14, £3.50. Visitors to the "learn to play centre" can have free introductory lessons on the guitar and a variety of keyboards.

### Science appeal

LOCAL SKILLS shortages have led the University of Durham to introduce a science training scheme for people in or out of work contemplating a career in science. The Science Certificate will be designed to give people without scientific backgrounds sufficient knowledge to embark on the first year of a diploma course.

### Hitting back

AT LEAST one leading girls' school is fighting back at the inroads being made by the traditional boys' public schools that are now taking girls.

James Allen's Girls' School in Dulwich, south London, founded in 1741, will open a nursery department for children aged three to five in September and will be admitting boys. They are expected to stay at the James Allen's Preparatory School until they are 11. The first 40 nursery pupils, selected from 205 applications for the £810-a-term places, are divided equally between boys and girls.

DAVID TYTLER  
EDUCATION EDITOR

## EDUCATIONAL

Continued on page 29

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### POSTS

COULSDON CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY  
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## THE TIMES

### EDUCATION COURSES REVIEW

The Education Courses Review in The Times and The Sunday Times is the proven course filler.

This feature brings together Universities, Polytechnics, Further Education Colleges and Specialist Schools with students, parents, teachers and career officers.

Those with courses to fill and those seeking courses turn to the pages that speak with authority.

The Education Courses Review will be published on the following dates:

The Sunday Times August 19, 26  
September 2, 9  
The Times August 20, 27  
September 3, 10

To reserve space or further information contact the Education team on 071-481 1066

## THE SUNDAY TIMES

## HURON UNIVERSITY

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# Feeding the NHS, not starving it

Manchester Royal Infirmary is leading the way in raising cash by non-medical activities, George Hill reports — starting with good food

Slipping a personable young white burgundy, crisp as a nurse's starched cap and clean as a surgeon's scalpel, I debated whether to order the sole bonne femme or the medallions of pork fillet sautéed with paprika in a sherry sauce. The waiter hovered at a distance, ready in case I sought advice on the menu. Soft music played. Linger over their coffee at the next table, two consultants were zestfully discussing abdominal surgery.

Manchester's discerning lovers of good food have scarcely begun to beat a path to the door of the Cedars restaurant. This may be because its proprietors have been quite modest about advertising its delights. But it is probably because the path to its door leads across the car-park of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, past the hospital laundry and the old incineration plant. Once inside the foyer, the ambience suggests "private wing, 1990", but the approaches still say "National Health Service, 1948".

The Cedars is not yet jostling for a listing in the *Good Food Guide*, but it may be as close to doing so as any other unit of the NHS. The Royal Infirmary is one of a number of hospitals which have discovered there is revenue to be earned by striking out as restaurateurs. The Hope Hospital in Salford has a banqueting suite. Addenbrooke's in Cambridge has a fast-food takeaway, and last week the canteen at St Nicholas Hospital in Newcastle reopened as a waitress-service restaurant, after a £100,000 refit.

Central Manchester district has gone further than most health authorities in looking for ways to scrape together extra cash, by exploiting available opportunities outside the field of medical services. As well as opening the Cedars, which contributed a net £10,000 to the hospital budget last year, the Royal Infirmary has transformed a central crossroads of its interminable corridors into a rudimentary shopping mall.

The mall provides a hairdresser, newsagent and wholefood bar, with an overhead clock as a design feature. Without leaving the premises, customers can choose a pair of glasses at an optician's shop, book their holidays at a travel agency, or buy a pair of tights from a vending machine on the mall. If they want to cash a cheque, the former porter's lodge now houses a bank.

At lunchtime the mall is thronged with visitors, patients, nurses, and doctors in white coats with stethoscopes trailing from their pockets. With 6,000 staff and more than a million visitors a year, the hospital has the market potential of a small town. When the new £28 million

surgical and outpatients' wing is completed, its foyer will have a built-in shopping precinct designed to cater for this ready-made market on a much larger scale.

These initiatives stem from the same entrepreneurial drive which is leading the Royal Infirmary this week to become one of the first hospitals seeking permission from Kenneth Clarke, the health secretary, to opt out of local control. As a self-governing trust within the NHS, it would have greater freedom to manage its assets, and to offer medical and non-medical services in competition with other suppliers in the private and state sectors.

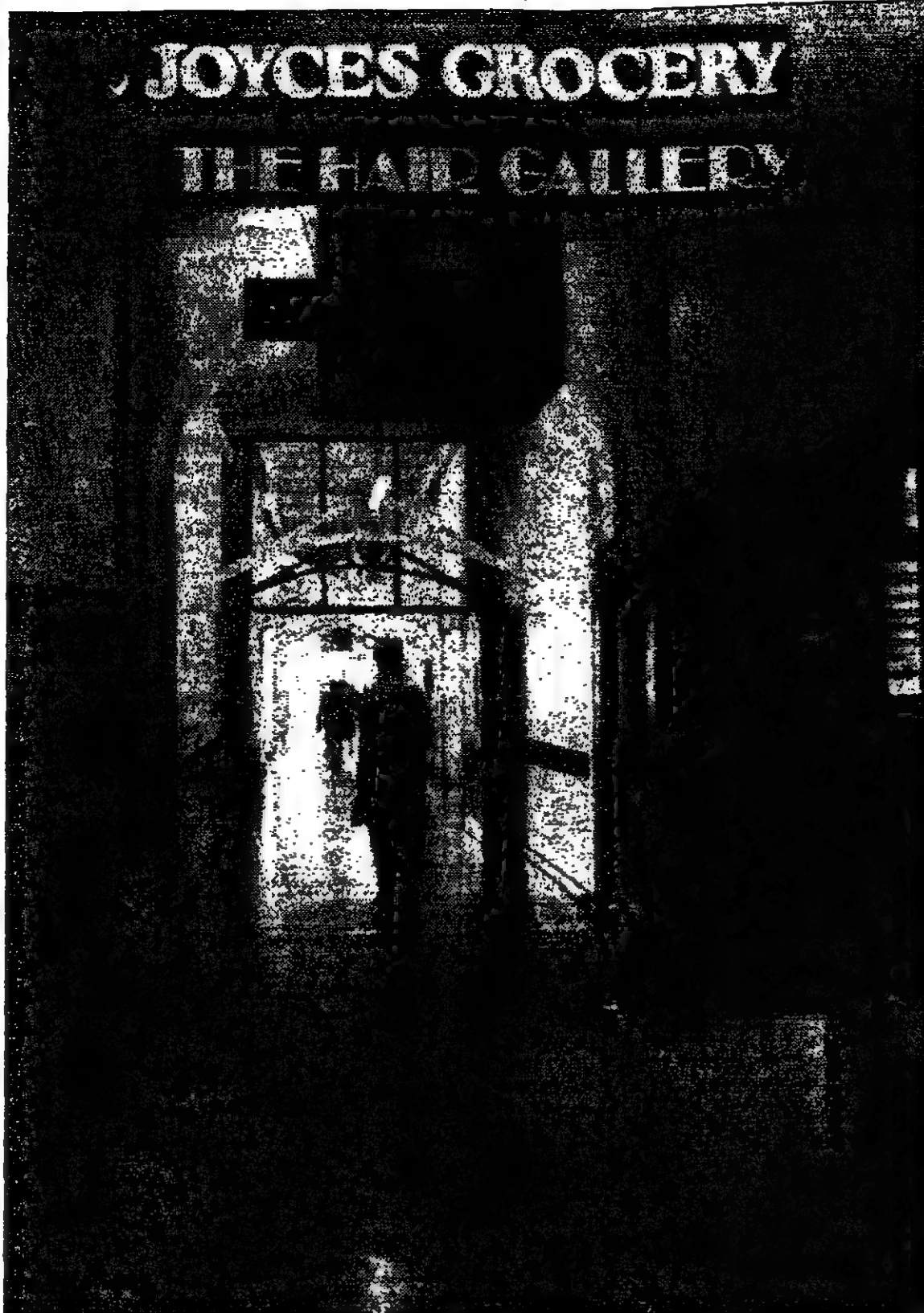
The Royal Infirmary today gives a foretaste of the atmosphere which may develop in hospitals that are in a position to take advantage of the new era. Spending constraints have not pressed on it as tightly as they have on some other hospitals striking out for self-government. It has had to close two 25-bed wards from time to time to balance its budget. St Bartholomew's in London, which is also applying for trust status, has 200 beds closed because it cannot afford to keep them open. But both have absorbed the message from government that if they want to increase their resources, they must market what they have to offer.

Both hospitals are centres of medical excellence, and therefore in a strong position to compete in such an environment. But the same principle applies to more mundane, but still marketable, resources. The Royal Infirmary earns £45,000 a year by renting out the surplus capacity in its new incineration plant. It has begun to reap £175,000 a year from bare Tarmac by imposing a 40p charge for car parking. In all, it earns almost £250,000 a year net from activities which are not medical at all.

Mike Ruane, Central Manchester's district general manager and a convinced advocate of income generation schemes, says: "The revenue we earn from these initiatives does not go far towards our budget of £82 million, but every little helps. At the margin, even £100,000 more or less can make a real difference — it is the equivalent of eight nurses' salaries."

At a conference held by the National Association of Health Authorities last week, Geoff Rayner, health liaison for Lambeth council, warned that initiatives of this kind could divert management time away from patient care.

"We recognise that there is a danger of that," Mr Ruane says, "and we have tackled it by appointing people specifically to handle this side of things, with their salaries paid out of the revenue they earn. We also make use of partnerships with the private sector, which is



Market forces: 6,000 staff and a million visitors a year pass by the Royal Infirmary's shopping mall

**'We make use of partnerships with the private sector, which is much better at knowing what customers will want'**

much better at knowing what customers will want."

Gareth Jones, clinical director of the Manchester Clinic, the Royal Infirmary's private wing, believes that such schemes can earn valuable intangible benefits in addition to the revenue they may bring in.

He is a manager at the heart of the Royal Infirmary's operations, but he is an employee not of the NHS but of a private consultancy. He was brought in three years ago to bring entrepreneurial skills to rescue the private wing, underfunded and struggling in the face of competition from the private sector. He succeeded so well that the private wing now contributes a net £400,000 to the hospital's resources, and has hopes of contributing well over £500,000 next year.

"These things make a difference to the atmosphere," he says. "Our hairdresser's is not a great income generator, but it is a lovely thing for patients."

"And since we introduced parking charges, we have been able to employ security guards out of the revenues. Cars used to be stolen from the site at a rate of two a week, and now we hardly ever lose one."

The Cedars restaurant, and the profits it brings, are another windfall reward to a sharp eye for earning potential. Mr Jones wanted to reopen the private wing's old kitchens, closed long ago as uneconomic. It would still be uneconomic today to supply the wing's 35 patients with hotel-standard food, but today's private patients expect nothing less. The contractor he contacted

pointed out that the kitchens had been built on such a small scale that a 44-seat restaurant could be fitted into the space, turning a loss-making service into a profitable one.

Canteen staff protested that the advent of competition was a threat to jobs in the hospital's own snack bar, but Mr Ruane claims that as a result, standards rose all round. More customers were attracted to eat in the hospital, and the snack bar continued to thrive.

Under the umbrella of the NHS, the Royal Infirmary is already becoming a laboratory, on a large and a small scale, of those market forces which opponents of change fear will undermine the principles of the service, and Mr Clarke insists will be its salvation.

## Child porn — know the enemy

A glimpse into the paedophile's world is a shattering warning to us all

In 1987, the case of the paediatrician Professor Oliver Brooke came to court. He was convicted of procuring and distributing child pornography, but at appeal Lord Lane reduced his sentence from a year to six months. The Lord Chief Justice's comment was memorable: "It is not inappropriate, perhaps, in view of the puerility of this type of behaviour, to compare it rather to a schoolboy collecting cigarette cards in olden times."

We do not know whether Lord Lane had actually looked through such "cigarette cards", but the remark infuriated some of those who had. "Unbelievable," says Tim Tate, who was at the time researching the subject with the help of police, therapeutic practitioners and former child abusers. "The greatest single obstacle to the fight against child pornography is that too few people ever see it. We are unwilling or unable to grasp the essential truth: that it is no more than pictorial evidence of child sexual abuse, and that those who buy it are paedophiles."

He has a point. The tabloid phrase "kiddie porn" has overtones of harmless, tacky nastiness, no worse than torpedoes that image, Mr Tate has written a book, carefully and unapologetically aimed at a general market as well as at health professionals and "please God, even the odd judge". It is a shattering read for a parent. Nobody in his or her senses could enjoy knowing about magazines such as *Lolita's*, video catalogues offering "plenty of action from the younger stuff" and pamphlets on "How to Have Sex with Kids".

So why did I — why should any layman — trouble with these horrors? Because, I reluctantly concluded, of that cosy cigarette-card analogy. Child porn collectors are frequently dismissed in court as "emotional cripples", unlikely to do anything. If this is not so, it concerns every parent, every teacher, every employer. I have two young children: I read on because I wanted to know the enemy.

What the book concludes is that child pornography is indivisible from abuse, being part of it. Most of it is, to be blunt, a photographic or video record of actual violations. It is commonly used not only for lone fantasies, but as a seduction tool to persuade children that everybody is doing it, and as blackmail material, to buy the continuing connivance and silence of a shamed child. Mr Tate, and Ray Wye, a therapist, also believe that it "validates" child sex, making it seem more normal. The worst bit about the book is that even the most appalled and fearful parent becomes less shocked as it goes on. If it

takes more and worse to shock us, it is not difficult to accept that it will take more, and worse to please the progress-ing paedophile.

Above all, the words of paedophiles themselves are revealing. No point dismissing them as animals or fiends do that, and you are less leery of kindly, well-spoken men. These are matter-of-fact chaps, methodical and curiously clubby: a letter from Joe Henry, a convicted American child molester, to his friend Duncan, who had procured him two little girls, sounds like a thank-you for a fishing weekend. "If it weren't for the pictures here on the desk I would be thinking it was all a fantastic dream. I will always be grateful to you."

These glimpses of the paedophile are helpful for

**Having read a book like this one might help suspicion to wake earlier**

parents or guardians to consider. In many cases where a child rapist is convicted, he has been so well liked and familiar that the child's innocent guardian can barely believe it. Having read a book like this one might help suspicion to wake earlier.

Mr Tate has five children, and considering what he has seen he is calm about his own warnings to them. "I don't believe in overdoing it. If we warn too much, we are doing what the paedophile does and placing the responsibility unfairly on the child." He wants law reforms, new detection and enforcement agencies, more and better therapy for the offenders.

But such things take time and may be too late for our children. As a parent I used the book quite otherwise: I have definitely made my warnings a shade more urgent. I hope without paranoia, and stressed the importance of reporting odd behaviour, from anyone at all. As for "kiddie porn", it would now take very little evidence indeed, even of the mildest "little girls in white pants" variety, to make me confront anyone, however respectable or related, to force the issue into the open and towards what meagre therapy exists in Britain for such men. I shall press the book on teachers and fellow parents. "Too few people see it," says Mr Tate. I have now seen all I ever want to. I am unhappy, but not ungrateful.

LISBY PURVES  
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1989  
Child Pornography, an investigation is published on July 26 by Methuen at £14.99

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## Death, where is thy bark?

"OUR pit furnaces have facilities to deal with 25 or 30 tons a week," says Clive Jackson. He is not talking about recycled metal. He is talking about dead animals. It doesn't sound very nice, but what can you do when your doggie or moggie falls off its metaphorical perch or under a lorry?

Petrest is a new service of home burial, started by a Hertfordshire couple, Gareth and Shelley Osborne, who did not want their cat cremated and put in a mass grave when she died. "I'd hate Olivia to have been carted off in a black

**How does a loving owner dispose of a pet's corpse?**

bag," Mr Osborne says. "She might have been dumped on a waste disposal tip, or been destroyed in a big fire in a big pit." She might well have gone to Mr Jackson's nearby Cambridge Pet Crematorium, one of the biggest in the country, whose contracts include the Battersea Dogs' Home.

Why not dispose of the

body yourself? "Because," Mrs Osborne says, "it's very traumatic having to bury your own pet. A lot of single women contact us because they don't have a man in the house and they don't want to do the digging." Most men don't want to do the digging, either: "my father-in-law couldn't bear to bury his own dog, and he was an undertaker," Mrs Osborne says.

Individual cremations were the traditional last option, albeit one that, according to the RSPCA, has become increasingly popular. The Domestic Pet Crematorium at East Grinstead, Sussex, has had to buy a more powerful furnace to cope with the demand for its "service for animal lovers". "Most vets, quite frankly, never used to care what happened to the body," says Steven Mayles, the owner. "Now many more give the owner a choice. Here we scatter ashes in our cemetery or return them to the owner" — for an extra £12, and in a wooden casket for a further £14. Burial in a cemetery costs between £300 and £400.

Mr Osborne has researched the market for the past five years and discovered that burial at home is what most owners want. "We don't try to humanise the burial," Mr Osborne says. "It's tacky to have a hearse and flowers and miniature coffins, like they do in the States." Instead they use biodegradable body bags and boxes (they do not like the word coffin). Their burial prices range from £40 for a cat to £100 for a German Shepherd. There is no music, no procession, and no words, unless the owners wish to say something themselves. "I am trying to offer the same service that the undertaker offers for humans," he says. "Anything is better than treating a family member like a bag of rubbish."

NICOLA MURPHY

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Pick of the Week

**CHRISTIE'S**

**THIS INTRIGUING VASE** belongs to Jean Cocteau's final creative period. Having made a name for himself in many different literary and visual media, he turned in 1957 to pottery, and until his death in 1963 he collaborated with the Madeline-Joly studio in the South of France, producing 185 different ceramic models. This example, which shows his debt both to Picasso and to Etruscan art, is part of a group of nineteen pieces by Cocteau included in the sale of Decorative Arts from 1880 to the Present Day at Christie's, King Street on Wednesday, 18 July at 10.30 a.m.

For further information on this and other sales in the next week, please telephone Christie's 24-hour Auction Information Service on (071) 839 9060.

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164-166 Bath Street, Glasgow

Belier deux faces, terracotta vase by Jean Cocteau, 1958, signed and inscribed. Estimate: £18,000-20,000



## TELEVISION

## Boredom can be terminal

INSPIRED possibly by some mysterious franchise desire to prove how closely it identifies with the sufferings of its constituents, Television South spent almost the whole of this weekend on ITV's behalf sitting around Gatwick Airport for *Airport 90*. A large land-locked crew, led by Nick Owen and Fern Britton did not appear to be flying anywhere, and if they were indeed waiting to interview Nicholas Ridley on his return from Hungary, they were unlikely because, in the only London airport news event of the weekend, he flew into Heathrow.

So there were Nick and Fern, hanging around Gatwick, occupying acres of the Friday, Saturday and Sunday schedules showing us in minute and loving detail just what it is like to be hanging around a weekend airport for no apparent reason. The only thing worse than watching this from home would have been to have to watch it from a seat in the airport transit lounge, which was where the team passed a couple of hours each night chatting with anyone else daft enough to be week-ending in a terminal waiting for non-existent departures.

"What is the weather like?" Nick asked a captain departing for Paris, as the cameras showed a runway looking very sunny in the early evening. "Very sunny," said the captain, displaying all the instant-reflex intelligence expected of men we entrust to fly us to Paris.

While several thousand tourists spent the first major holiday weekend of the season drifting aimlessly around terminals wondering if they had got food poisoning even before reaching Marbella, and why airport book-stalls never carry *Fear of Flying* in paperback, we were not spared any of the ritual horrors. "Two Gatwick airlines have gone down," said Fern, though it turned out to be in bankruptcy rather than flames. In another desperate attempt to bring us all the pulsating excitement of Gatwick minute by minute, we were told that one flight had arrived nearly three hours late on Friday because of engine troubles, and a man in Swansea was mysteriously telephoned at his golf club by Fern to be told he had won a trip in a Spitfire; though where to or why was never fully explained.

By Saturday, Fern was wearing yet another stunning blazer and the clenched grip of a ground stewardess announcing yet another fortnight's delay on the Manchester run, so it was with some relief that we left her last night still wittering on about the fascination of air-traffic control.

"A lot of people," said an airport manager in some amazement, "seem to want to fly to Europe on summer weekends." Whether many more people want to stay at home watching them fail to do so is something that only the ratings will tell us. After the weekend at Gatwick we shall doubtless be getting a whole week in the buffet at Euston Station and then probably a month at Hyde Park Corner watching the summer traffic slowly jam. For sheer pulsating excitement and drama this kind of telly-verité very rarely beats the midnight run of *Prisoner Cell Block H*.

Meanwhile, Yorkshire Television is treating us to several hours this week in *Jimmy's*, the Leeds hospital which is Europe's largest and where real-life patients and doctors presumably come a lot cheaper than actors in *Casualty* make-up. Any day now we will probably be getting to watch a whole weekend in a television control-room, where producers chat amongst themselves about the difficulty in filling out July nights when the supplies of Australian mini-series dry up.

For the rest, weekend treasures were buried as usual in the off-peak hours: late last night on ITV *Red Empire* started strongly with wonderful archive footage from 70 years ago and eyewitness memories of the Tsar's last battles from surviving veterans in a home for ancient revolutionaries. For Channel 4's *Beyond The Groove*, the late lamented dwarf David Rappaport continued his wondrous journey among the weirder rocks and rock singers of southern California. If this had been a series made for England, he would doubtless still be in the departure lounge at Gatwick.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

## THEATRE HISTORY

## Chasing the ghosts of theatre past

With the sites of Shakespeare's Globe and Rose theatres explored and preserved, archaeologists are still making spectacular discoveries. Simon Tait reports on the latest

On an otherwise anonymous bend of the Thames, archaeologists are busy digging up a theatrical graveyard that contains unprecendented clues to the birth of almost every strand of public entertainment in Britain. The unique wealth of London's theatre, which has influenced the world for centuries, has been brought to light by the routine work of Museum of London archaeologists excavating on the Lambeth-Southwark bend of the river. Barely a mile from where the Globe and Rose theatres, birthplaces of British classical theatre, were found by the same team of archaeologists last year, they are half-way through investigating the site of the first proper music-hall, and are about to finish digging on the site of the first circus. The archaeologists have been "rescuing" the remains — recording their details — before they are built over by commercial development and lost to curious sightseers and amateur theatre historians forever.

"The influence of this tiny area on the whole world's entertainment is almost too much to be credible, but it's true," says Colin Sorensen, keeper of the modern collections at the Museum of London and a scholar of the history of entertainment.

"I'm not calling for preservation of these sites especially," he says, "but there is something in the

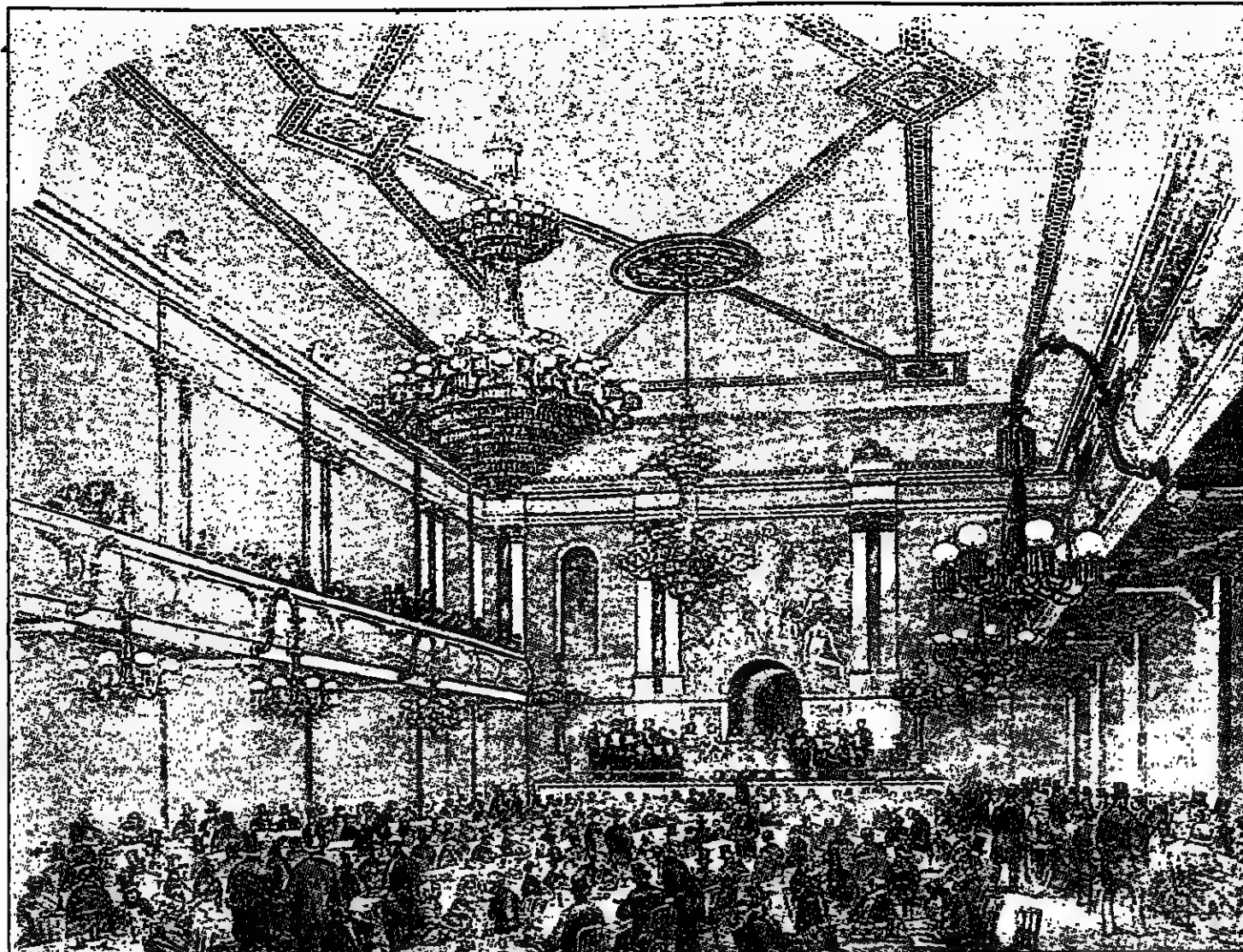
British character which refuses to be bothered with these phenomena. The achievements for the world of entertainment in barely a square mile, the creativeness and inventiveness, have been totally ignored, except by a few people like me and John Earl, the chairman of the Theatres Trust."

This month, in a little Waterloo side street, the archaeologists have found the remains of the first purpose-built music-hall, on the site where British Rail are to build their new high-speed rail-link terminal next to Waterloo Station. A few streets away, next to the former Royal Eye Hospital, remains of the first circus created in post-Roman times have been discovered at St George's Circus, where archaeologists uncovered the Surrey Theatre, an 1860s music-hall, and have dug down to its predecessor, the Royal Circus. Both digs have been funded by the site owners. A ten-minute walk eastwards are the sites of the beginnings of English theatrical drama — the Swan, the Hope, the Rose and the Globe.

The most exciting discovery is that of the Canterbury Hall, a theatre in the obscure Upper Marsh, literally on the wrong side of the tracks of what is now the Network SouthEast line into Waterloo and Charing Cross. Built in 1852, the Canterbury was the first true music-hall. "It was built by Charles Morton, who was known as the father of music-halls," says Sorensen. "Before the



Where to find the historic Southwark sites



The interior of the Canterbury Music-Hall, in Upper Marsh, London SE1, as it was in 1856

Canterbury there were only men-only singing clubs, but this was a cut above, respectable enough for ladies."

"Miraculously, it turns out that a lot of the original building was left," says John Earl. "We had always been mystified by the reference in the memoirs of Emily Soldene, a singer who performed there in the 1860s, to getting to the stage by going 'through the cellars over the coals'. The archaeologists have uncovered the passage-way, obviously the artists' entrance. We can see the outline of each of the three stages of the theatre — 1852, 1854 and 1876."

In 1876, Morton sold the theatre to Edwin Villiers, who razed it and built a new one on the site. The new Canterbury was home to music-hall entertainers like Charlie Chaplin before becoming a cinema in the 1920s, and eventually being destroyed by bombs

in the second world war. "From the tradition of the Canterbury came comic opera, musical comedy, pop songs, cinema-acting," says Sorensen.

Birthplace of the circus, the Surrey Theatre was built in 1782 and was owned by Charles Hughes. He was in competition with Philip Astley (now generally credited with the founding of the modern circus), who called his horse entertainment the Amphitheatre. What Hughes and Astley provided was not just horse-riding tricks, but drama on horseback. They called them "hippodramas", and were a sort of wild-west show.

Hughes was invited to St Petersburg with his act to entertain Catherine the Great and her court in the 1790s. She built a replica of his theatre in St Petersburg and, according to Sorensen, "It was the start of the Russian circus." A few years

earlier, Astley had left his amphitheatre, which was next to the present St Thomas's hospital, to take the idea to France; one of his associates, Ricketts, went to Philadelphia. "So they started the French and the American circuses," adds Sorensen.

By 1810, the circus had become a more conventional theatre, and in 1865 it was rebuilt as the Surrey Theatre, which was home to George Conquest, the showman and creator of pantomime. The Surrey Theatre was the chief rival to the Royal Coburg, later called the Royal Victoria but better known now under its still-later name, the Old Vic. "They have found only the barest traces of the old circus, but they've got a lot of information about the subsequent Surrey," says Sorensen. "The auditorium floor, for instance, was made of bitumen — we forget that in the 19th century probably the

most destructive thing for floors was the working man's hobnail boots. These places had to be tough."

While the Rose and Globe theatre sites will survive, the Lambeth sites will not. "There would be no point," says John Dillon, the senior archaeologist with the museum's department of greater London archaeology. "We can get all the information we need from them without preservation, and in the case of the Canterbury we have another month to dig deeper for what we hope to be medieval and even prehistoric remains."

Sorensen would like to see "the information the archaeologists obtain to be put together with what we already know to create reasonably scaled models, perhaps as an annex to this museum, to give people a sense of the magic of these places once again."

## CRITICS' CHOICE: THEATRE AND CABARET

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current London shows can be found overleaf

## NEW IN LONDON

**BARBARIANS:** Welcome return for David Jones who completes the quartet of Gorley's state-of-the-nation plays begun 20 years ago. Cast includes Peter Egan, Mick Ford and Barbara Jeffery. Barbican Theatre, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, EC2 (071-638 8891). Undergound: Barbican/Moorgate/St Paul's. Previews from Thurs, 7.30pm. Opens July 31, 7pm. Then in repertoire.

**A DREAM OF PEOPLE:** Janet Suzman directs Peter McEnery in new Michael Hastings play about a civil servant who goes berserk. The Pit, Barbican Centre (see above). Previews from Thurs, 7.30pm. Opens August 2, 7pm. Then in repertoire.

**GAMES:** Kafkaesque Prague five years after the Soviet invasion: UK premiere for Ivan Klima, long-banned for his pro-Dubcek stance. Gate, Prince Albert Pub, 11 Pembroke Road, W11 (071-229 0706). Undergound: Notting Hill Gate. Previews, Tues, Wed, 7.30pm. Opens Thurs, 7.30pm. Then Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Until August 11.

**IVAN VASILEVICH:** Bulgakov time-travel satire, where Stalin's victims end up at the court of Ivan the Terrible while he bursts into the 20th century. Battersea Arts Centre, Old Town Hall, Lavender Hill, SW11 (071-223 2223). British Rail: Clapham Junction. Preview, Wed, 8pm. Opens Thurs, 8pm. Then Wed-Sun, 8pm. Until August 5.

**MORTE D'ARTHUR:** Return of the once and future king: David Freeman's spectacular in two parts and two locations. See feature, right.

**STEPPING OUT:** Richard Hams's jolly tap dance musical back in the West End to fill a two-month gap. Stand Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (071-836 2690). Undergound: Covent Garden. Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat, 8.30pm,

Sat, Thurs, 3pm and Sat, 5pm. Until September 22.

**THREE SISTERS:** Adrian Noble's highly praised production from Dublin, with Cyril Cusack and his three daughters, Niamh, Siobhán, Sorcha. Royal Court, Sloane Square, SW1 (071-730 1745). Undergound: Sloane Square. Previews from Thurs, 7.30pm. Opens July 24, 7.30pm. Then Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat Sat, 2.30pm (from July 28).

## OUTSIDE LONDON

**BATH: King Lear/A Midsummer Night's Dream:** Renaissance Theatre Company well into its UK tour, with Richard Briers as Lear. Theatre Royal, Sawcliff (0225 448844). *Drum*: Mon, 7.30pm, Thurs, Sat, 8pm, Wed, 2.30pm. *Lear*: Tues, Wed, 7.30pm, Fri, 8pm, Sat, 2.30pm.

**CHESTER: The Canterbury Tales:** Savoy musical set to a variety of styles from medieval chant to Peggy Lee. Gateway Theatre, Hamilton Place (0244 344238). Opens tomorrow, 8pm. Then Tues-Sat, 8pm, mat Aug 18, 2.30pm. Until August 26.

**CHICHESTER: The Silver King:** Peter Wood's revival of a celebrated 1882 melodrama, with Alan Howard fatally accused of murder. Festival Theatre, Gaideade Park (0243 781312). Tonight, Fri, 7.30pm. In repertoire with *The Power and the Glory*.

**LIVERPOOL: Having a Ball:** Revised version of Alan Bleasdale's vaseotomy comedy, with William Gatt steeling himself for the op and Gill Coman playing his awkward wife. Playhouse, Williamson Square (051-709 8363). Mon-Thurs, 7.30pm, Fri and Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm.

JEREMY KINGSTON

## LONDON CABARET

**COMEDY CAFE:** Mark Steel performing his solo show spiced with clever impersonations and bawdy rhetoric. Comedy Café, 66 Rivington Street, EC2 (071-256 1242). Undergound: Old Street, Fri, doors 7.30pm (dinner served then), show 9pm, £5.

**THE FABULOUS SINGLETTES:** Three lasses from Oz, complete with puffed frocks, monstrous beehives and

obligatory etiquette, sing their way through classic hits of the girl groups of the Fifties and Sixties. Comedy Theatre, Fenton Street, SW1 (071-267 1045). Undergound: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Thurs, 8pm, Fri, Sat, 8pm and 9pm, £7.50-£14.50. Until August 11.

**FESTIVAL OF STREET ENTERTAINERS:** For the eighth year, London's streets come alive for a whole day of live entertainment from all over the world. Magicians, mimes, puppets, acrobats and jugglers compete for the votes of the roving judges. West Soho and Golden Square, W1 (071-287 0807). Undergound: Oxford Circus. Sat, from 11am, free.

**FRIDAY NIGHT VARIETY: Memoirs of a Yank Doing Rope Tricks:** A memorable full-length show from the

magic and comedy supremo, John Lashman. Also stand-up from Felix and Tony Allen. Electric Cinema, 191 Portobello Road, W11 (071-792 2020). Undergound: Ladbroke Grove, Fri, doors 8pm, show 9.30pm, £5.

**HACKNEY PERFORMERS' FESTIVAL:** As part of this two-week extravaganza, Michael McShane, the American who shot to British fame on *Whose Line is it Anyway?*, is doing a live stand-up show. With support from Kevin McAleer and Miles Crawford. Hackney Empire, 291 Mare Street, E8 (081-885 2424). BR: Hackney Central/Hackney Downs. Sat, doors 7pm, show 8pm, £5.

**McLENNAN ALONE:** Over the years McLeennan's contribution to the cabaret

world has added depth and guts to the sometimes relentless jokes. A preview of his Edinburgh Festival show features a pair of absorbing, surreal stories. Willesden Green Library Centre, Willesden High Road, NW10 (081-451 0294). Undergound/BR: Willesden Green/Brondesbury Park. Fri, 8pm, £4.

## OUTSIDE LONDON

**BRIGHTON:** An extended set from the female duo Donna and Kebebe, plus challenging stand-up comedy from Felix and any kind of nonsense from the company, Brighton Bottle Orchestra's Terry Garroghan. Crocodile Club, The Concorde, Madeira Drive (0273 877836). Thurs, 9pm, £3.50 (£5).

**EDINBURGH:** (Bill as above) The Gilded Balloon, 233 Cowgate

(031-225 6364). Sat, doors 8.30pm, show 9.30pm, £4.50 (£5.50). **GLASGOW:** Local boy Gordon Robertson, a comedian of infinite charm, shares a bill with stand-up Kevin Day, musical duo the Tracy Brothers and compère Fred Macauley. The Shetler, 7 Renfrew Court, Renfrew Chambers, Renfrew Street (041-332 8231). Fri, doors 8.30pm, show 9.30pm, £4.50 (£5.50).

**LIVERPOOL:** Hattie Hayridge of the BBC's *Red Dwarf*, and also an accomplished stand-up, joins with Manchester's Comedy Express team to provide an evening of spontaneous comedy improvisation. Hardman House Hotel (051-709 3789). Fri, 8pm, £4 (£5).

CAROL SARLER

## THEATRE

## Arthur goes walkabout in W6

David Freeman, staging a part-promenade production of *Morte d'Arthur*, talks to Clare Colvin

The shouts and groans to be heard through the door of the studio indicated that a David Freeman rehearsal was in progress. Inside, 15 actors were locked in mortal combat, playing the first scene of Freeman's seven-hour adaptation of Sir Thomas Malory's epic *Morte d'Arthur*.

Australian-born David Freeman made his reputation as opera's enfant terrible when he set up the innovative Opera Factory in Zurich, bringing it to London in 1981. Singers suddenly found themselves obliged to roll around on the floor in improvisations

The results, both scandalised and delighted audiences, who expected a Freeman production either to throw new light on a classic, as in the beach setting of *Cost of Love*, or to shock them to the core, as in the naked writhings of *Don Giovanni* and the Borgias or his collaboration with composer Nigel Osborne on *Hell's Angels*. Freeman has always had a penchant for a nude scene or two — witness Simon Callow without a stitch on in Freeman's 1988 theatre adaptation of *Faust*, which was spread over two evenings at the Lyric, Hammersmith.

*Morte d'Arthur* is an even more ambitious project and will take place in two venues. Part I will be at the Lyric, Hammersmith, after which the audience will go to nearby St Paul's church for Parts II and III, returning to the theatre for Part IV. Freeman wanted a space close to the theatre where different scenes could be played simultaneously, "like a medieval mosaic."

"I didn't want to relate the *Morte d'Arthur* to 19th-century English church values," says Freeman. "The myths were hi-jacked by the pre-Raphaelites and by Tennyson in his *Idylls of the King*, but the original is very bloody and quite erotic too — all the qualities in the Bible which we are not encouraged to remember."

Variations on the *Morte d'Arthur* have pervaded Europe to the furthest reaches of Bulgaria. The Arthurian legends were adapted from the troubadours' songs by Sir Thomas Malory, a Warwickshire knight who died in 1470 and who spent much of his life in prison for crimes of violence. Freeman waded through the 1,000 pages of medieval prose, keeping as close to Malory as he could.

Reaction to the production will depend, he says, on the extent to which people hold on to their views of a well-made play. He has set the production in the 5th century, around the time of the British chieftain, so the atmosphere will be that of post-Roman Britain, rather than of medieval imagery. King Arthur deflected the violence that followed the departure of the Romans into rituals such as jousts, tournaments and "quests", but finally it was the greatest quest of all that brought about the downfall of Camelot.

The quest for the Holy Grail was incompatible with Camelot, which was based on compromise," says Freeman. "It was not the love affair between Lancelot and Guinevere, which Arthur had chosen not to see, that destroyed Camelot. It was the search for the Grail, which represented the moral absolute, a world of total purity for which you renounced the world of the flesh."

Freeman first read Malory's work when he was 21, but did not think of turning it into drama until after he had adapted *Faust*. The staging of it represented a daunting task, bringing problems on every page.

"There is the question of how you represent the Holy Grail, and how you play the dragon and the giants. There is the violence, such as the battle between the 500 white knights and the 500 black, or the woman who has her head chopped off accidentally. It needs physical-

ity or you're into very boring theatre."

Freeman has always emphasised the physical, in the firm belief that directing is not an extension of literary criticism. Early rehearsals take the form of improvising the story and the actors do not come to the text until after a week's work. He says: "I normally devise all the movements myself but in this production we have been looking at various dance forms, such as Aikido and Kathakali, as an influence on the actors' movements."

Nigel Osborne, who worked with Freeman and designer David Roger on *Faust*, has devised a score which uses the sound of different materials for effect. The clash of metal during the early

scenes of chaos will give way to the sound of wood during the Camelot scenes, and then to instruments of glass for the ethereal quest for the Holy Grail.

Freeman is concerned with the work's underlying message. "*Morte d'Arthur* is imbued with an enormous sense of loss," he says. "It has to do with the myth of the golden age that is in us all. Nowadays, with the breakdown of religion, there is also a breakdown in spiritual values. We are the same as we were centuries ago, which is why the arts are essential, for they attempt to answer spiritual questions. The spiritual life of people should not be thought of as an optional extra."

● *Morte d'Arthur* is at the Lyric Hammersmith from Thursday. See listings, left.



**Belgrade**

**COVENTRY'S 1990 MYSTERY PLAYS**

"A SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION... SO GOOD IT ALMOST DEFIES BELIEF" Guardian

"UTTERLY BEWITCHING..." Independent

"FORTHRIGHT AND POWERFUL" Financial Times

Performed in The Ruins of THE OLD CATHEDRAL, COVENTRY 23 JULY - 18 AUGUST 1990

BOX OFFICE: (0203) 553055



# Going out with a bang

**ROCK**  
**Tina Turner**  
**NEC, Birmingham**

IN THE press kit dished out to journalists attending the British leg of Tina Turner's farewell tour, there is an indispensable Tina fact-file. Her heroes? The Prince of Wales, Jackie O and Basil Fawlty. Her favourite books? *The Bog by Michael Talbot* and *Dracula* by Bram Stoker [sic]. Her preferred cities? Munich for excitement and shopping, New York for museums, London for culture. There is no mention of Birmingham, whether Birmingham, Alabama or Birmingham, England nor the mini-city they call Birmingham NEC.

It is to the culture of this lunar campment, rather than the culture of foggy old London town, that Tina is generously making a five-night contribution. This may sound improbable but Birmingham NEC is definitely Tina's kind of place. Among her favourite movies, lest we forget, are *Aliens* and *Blade Runner*, films for which this unreal city might have been designed.

But the favourite flick which tells you all you need to know about Tina is *Clash of the Titans*. It is hardly necessary to spell out that she takes her fashion bias from pre-history, but it is nice to have it confirmed. To call it a garment would dignify it too much, but as she grunted and growled her way round the NEC stage she was wrapped in something she had plainly just ripped off the back of some unsuspecting pre-historic mammal.

The image suits her because in terms of pop history she is very much the cavewoman: she was there at the beginning, when musical technology was primitive and dinosaurs were things you saw behind glass in museums rather

than on stage in stadiums. It looked as though the majority of her Midlands audience was there with her, so they must have identified with her mid-set costume change, when she stepped into what appeared to be a customised grandad's string vest. This bolstered the impression that she was a hip grandmother wickily entertaining the kids.

The unusual thing about this grandparent is that she does not stop for a breather. Her two assistant dancers, who probably had fewer years between them than their employer, took a long break after a couple of numbers, while Turner tottered on unstintingly into the set.

Her svelte heels have to take the rap for the totter, with those rubbery bow legs of hers, she sometimes looks as if she has only just learned to walk. When she dances, she flicks out her legs as if attempting to shake off something she just stepped in. Were it possible to stomp all over a song, one would be tempted to suppose that it was her recent output that was stuck on the underside of her shoe, because the material from her latest album *Foreign Affair*, though performed with her standard combination of guts and gusto, is immeasurably inferior to some of her more cobwebbed offerings.

The spectacularly misnamed "The Best" cannot hold a candle to oldies such as "I Can't Stand The Rain" and "Nutbush City Limits", while all the songs written for the *Private Dancer* LP compare favourably with such soulless plodders as "We Don't Need Another Hero" and "I Don't Want To Lose You". It looks like she picked a good time to retire, but it is a pleasure to report that, with the help of the most muscular voice in the business, she is making a song and dance of it.

JASPER REES



Hip grandmother shakes leg: Tina Turner at the NEC

**OPERA**  
**Capriccio**  
**Glyndebourne**

AT TIMES this season, Glyndebourne has looked a little like a dowager hoisting her skirts in an effort to keep up with what is reckoned to be operatic fashion. So forget the crudities of *Die Zauberflöte* and the rap music of *New Year* and take pleasure in the revival of Richard Strauss's *Capriccio*. This is Glyndebourne at its most sophisticated and fastidious.

It is in part an old boys' reunion. John Cox, one-time director of production here, is back to supervise his staging. He updated it from Strauss's chosen 18th century to the late 1920s. It fits into

the period most graciously as a conversation piece that roves over a number of subjects from the precedence of words over music (or vice versa) through the difference between amateurs and professionals, to that final brief glimpse into the human heart. The salon of the Countess Madeleine, where all the debate takes place, looks as though it has stepped straight from a superior production at the Haymarket of yesterday, with its glimpses through the french windows of a well manicured garden.

Bernard Haitink, Cox's long-time partner at Glyndebourne, is back to conduct a shimmering account of the score, once the prelude was over. He understands that here, as in *Arabella*, the orchestra never quite gives away whose side it is on as first it gently mocks those on stage and then

apparently pleads their cause.

No one would dare call the commanding Felicity Lott, as the Countess, an old girl, but she too was here in 1987 as a cool Countess, flirting lightly with the poet Olivier and the composer Flammang. During these dalliances her eyes are always kept on a point beyond, and certainly above, their heads. At the beginning of the final scene her soprano lost some of its creaminess and then it all came flooding back again, like the moonlight which allows Madeleine to look into the mirror and remain very uncertain of what she sees there before the curtain comes down.

David Kuebler and Dale Duesing remain as the two salon lizards, physically very similar in their sharply cut clothes, who attend on the Countess. Ernst Gutstein is outstanding as the

theatre director, prim in his black jacket and pearl waistcoat, who gives them a solid lecture, which he had just enough voice to finish, on the difference between the dilettante and the professional.

Equally as impressive is Brigitte Fassbaender's Clairon, a wide-eyed flapper in a green cloche hat, which will become an opera-goer's collector's piece. Jeffrey Black's Count is a bluff, open-air figure in his sister's over-refined world: "not very musical", she says of him disdainfully.

It all makes an evening as delectable as it is superior. When the servant comes on at the close to announce that supper is served, it is enough to make one wish that Strauss had written another act to his last opera.

JOHN HIGGINS

**DANCE**  
**American**  
**Ballet Theatre**  
**Coliseum**

AMERICAN Ballet Theatre saved the best programme of its brief London season until last. Two of the works had been seen here before, but not for some time.

Some in the audience might remember seeing Agnes de Mille's *Rodeo* danced with more engaging characterisation in the leading roles, but for most it makes its impact as a lively bit of old-fashioned Wild West comedy about a cowgirl who gets her man

when she exchanges breeches and boots for a pretty dress.

John Gardner shows easy, likeable charm as the champion roper who effects this transformation. Aaron Copland's score is one of his best, and de Mille's choreography, thought revolutionary in pre-*Oklahoma* days, nowadays has a period charm.

Anthony Tudor's *The Leaves are Falling* shows a great dramatic choreographer in an unexpectedly lyrical mood. I am not sure that the present, post-Baryshnikov generation of American dancers feels entirely natural in its gentle duets which suggest memories of youthful love. Patricia Zipprodt's pink gauzy blouses for the men do not help. But Amanda McEnrow

leads the cast sensitively enough.

What the present company seems best at (with the proviso that it showed only a limited, possibly unrepresentative repertoire here, and left at least half a dozen leading dancers behind in America) are ballets based on energetic and skilled ensemble dancing. Faruk Ruzimatov, improbably cast as the Peruvian in *Gaité Parisienne*, gave the real star performance: full of comedy and compulsively watchable.

The company as a whole looked best in Twyla Tharp's enormously enjoyable *In the Upper Room* and in Mark Morris's *Drink to me only with thine eyes*. Created two years ago, this is simply a series of dances for a cast of 12, set to the

deconstructed sound of Virgil Thomson's *Etudes* for piano.

Morris's hearing of music is controversial. His admirers find it subtle; others think it eccentric. Either way, he puts a lot of classroom steps in unpredictable sequences and contradictory rhythms, highlighted by Thomson's allusions to Spain and American music-hall. Dressed all in white (Santo Loquasto's combination of short frock and knee-length tights for the women certainly avoid cliché), the dancers zoomed, whizzed, spun and jumped to impressive cumulative effect, among which Deirdre Carberry's poise, precision and humour stood out attractively.

JOHN PERCIVAL

## NEW RELEASES

**ANITA: DANCES OF VICE** (R): From the past, Anita is a forgotten dancer who would lead the world to a new era of peace. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**BACK TO THE FUTURE PART II** (PG): A story of a boy who travels back in time to the year 1955. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**BLIND FURY** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**DAVE** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**THE FLYING DUTCHMAN** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

## CINEMA GUIDE

**Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and where indicated with the symbol (L) on release across the country.**

**AN INNOCENT MAN** (R): Unpleasant road to prison drama about a man who is wrongly accused. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**INTERNAL AFFAIRS** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**JOE VERSUS THE VOLCANO** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**THE FLYING DUTCHMAN** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

## CURRENT

**BLACK RAIN** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**THE FLYING DUTCHMAN** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**DAVE** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**THE FLYING DUTCHMAN** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

## REPERTORY

**EVERYMAN** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**THE FLYING DUTCHMAN** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**DAVE** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**THE FLYING DUTCHMAN** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

## THEATRE GUIDE

**Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current theatre in London.**

**House, full, return only.**

**Some seats available.**

**Seeds at all prices.**

**Underground:** Charing Cross, Mon-Fri, 7.45pm. Sat, 8.30pm, mat, 2.30pm, and Sat, 8.30pm. Running time: 2hrs 15mins.

**THE ILLUSION:** Over the top, but... VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**THE FLYING DUTCHMAN** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**DAVE** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

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## WORD-WATCHING

**Answers from page 22**

**MURDER**  
(a) A guileless, especially of the genus *Uria*, otherwise a razor-bill *Alca torda*, origin obscure: "And the merry nurse are flying like black swans, overhead."

**PETECHIA**  
(c) A small red or purple spot in the skin caused by the extravasation of blood, occurring in certain fevers. Latinised from the Italian petecchia "petechiae". "There were small spots or petechiae like those often seen in the plague."

**KALPIS**  
(a) The ancient Greek word for a water vase, a vessel for drawing water, a ewer, found in Homer and Pindar, also a kind of cup, a box for unguent, all uses for drawing water, also for collecting water, and a cisternary. Also a racing mare, but this must presumably be a horse of a different colour spelled the same.

**RUBULEHEAD**  
(a) A complete blinking idiot, cf. *airhead*, *meekhead*, and others: *Time Out*: "Why on earth would Ruth fall so completely for a rubulehead like Thomas?"

## WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene  
Chess Correspondent

**DAVID TAYLOR (White) - ARTHUR FREEMAN (Black), Chess Champion 1980.** Here White plays 1. Qc2. What was the opportunity to win material that this move overlooked?

**SOLUTION:** The correct move is 1. Qc2. The winners are: Mr. E. Rees, Gwynedd; Miss J. Bowers, Lincolnshire; Mr. D. Lyon, Hampshire.

**THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA**  
A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**DAVE** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

**THE FLYING DUTCHMAN** (R): A story of a man who is blinded and then becomes a powerful force. VCA Cinema (071-360 3647).

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

**OPERA & BALLET**

**ENGLISH NATIONAL BALLET**  
Tonight: 7.30pm. Tomorrow: 7.30pm. Tickets: 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 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1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 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**THE SINGLE MARKET**

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## Rescue meeting for space mission

By NICK NUTTALL

TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A MEETING to rescue the troubled Juno mission, the Anglo Soviet space project aimed at putting the first Briton into space, is to be held today at a secret location.

In the last few days successful approaches have been made to leaders of industry and up to a dozen big sponsors have agreed to meet Juno officials, said Professor Heinz Wolff, a founder of the scheme and head of the bio-engineering laboratory at Brunel university, west London.

However, he said that unless enough funds could be secured the terminating of the mission would be announced at the end of the month.

"We are entering the make or break period," Professor Wolff said. His laboratory has been helping to keep the project alive after the withdrawal of the scheme's guarantors, the Moscow Narodny Bank, in May and of ITV which was to have paid £500,000 for television rights.

He said that the deadline had been set by Juno not by Moscow and was due to the need to pay British Aerospace for mission experiments.

The original Juno mission had been priced at around £16 million but Professor Wolff said that a revised, minimum mission would cost less than a third. He said many companies and industrial sponsors had so far failed to realise the enormous potential in the scheme with organisers having unprecedented access to Soviet industrial and high technology parks.

A short list of key experiments that will fly if sponsors are forthcoming by the deadline includes incubating birds' eggs on the Mir space station to test if microgravity harms development, and studies with cells to see how an absence of gravity affects the production of key biological chemicals.

Mr Barry Gill, who is organising the meeting on behalf of Juno, said companies seeking to develop trade links with the Soviet Union and those involved in promoting science and education and keen to recruit university graduates were considering backing the mission. He said it would be tragic for both the country and the two British astronauts if the opportunity was missed.

Despite Juno's troubles the Soviet space agency has continued to train the two British astronauts and over the weekend Major Timothy Mace followed Miss Helen Sharman in being measured up for a special flight seat designed to ensure his body suffers minimum hardship on take-off.



Pastoral image: The Pope, wearing a hiker's cap, leans on his staff while walking in the Col del Falletta near Aosta in the Italian Alps where he is spending a nine-day summer holiday. He is staying at Introd, a small mountain resort, 4,300 ft above sea level, before going to Castelgandolfo on Friday

## Brooke strives for unionists' agreement on role of Dublin

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

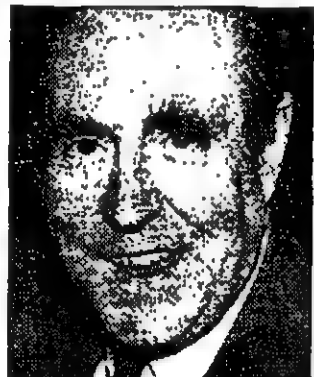
PETER Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, will today have discussions with unionist leaders that will be potentially decisive for the future of his initiative on inter-party talks.

Mr Brooke will be seeking the assent of Ian Paisley and James Molyneux to what was being termed as an "understanding" on Dublin's participation, arrived at with the Irish government during seven hours of talks in London on Friday. Those talks ended on a downbeat note amid signs of serious difficulty for the process and Mr Brooke's reported scepticism that unionists will find the new proposals acceptable.

The underlying problem is the apparent reluctance of unionists to face the practical realities of their agreement in principle to discuss with the Irish government arrangements for a new devolved administration in Belfast and a new Anglo-Irish agreement.

The proposals to be discussed today are the latest attempt by the two govern-

ments to address the key issue of the timing and nature of Dublin's role. Unionists want negotiations between the parties in Ulster to reach agreement first, before they begin the so-called north-south contacts. Dublin, on the other hand, wants to establish an early and precise timetable for its first discussions with Northern Ireland leaders. It is believed to be seeking in these proposals a starting date about half way through the three-



Brooke: Ulster initiative enters decisive stage

month gap in Anglo-Irish conference meetings set aside for the talks.

Unionists argue that Dublin has no right to interfere in discussions on internal matters affecting part of the United Kingdom. They believe that the views of the Irish government will be adequately represented in any case by the nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party. Irish government officials have always pointed out that talks on replacing the Anglo-Irish agreement must involve their direct participation as the cosignatory.

The outcome of today's discussion will be reviewed at tomorrow's Anglo-Irish conference in Belfast where delegations led by Mr Brooke and Gerard Collins, the Irish foreign minister. If the deadlock continues beyond the end of this parliamentary session on July 26, Mr Brooke has said that his initiative might collapse.

● The outlawed Irish People's Liberation Organisation yesterday claimed responsibility

for killing a Belfast man, aged 31, shot dead at his home in the south of the city early yesterday.

In a call to the BBC in Belfast, a man using a recognised code-word said William Sloes, an unemployed gardener, was "executed" because he was "an active member" of the "loyalist" paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force. He is the nineteenth person to die in the troubles this year.

The organisation is a small fanatical republican group which was banned in March this year by Mr Brooke. Mr Sloes's death came hours after a petrol bomb attack by republican youths on a West Belfast police station during which a number of plastic bullets were fired.

Elsewhere, rioting broke out in the country town of Castle Wellan, Co Down, on Saturday night when a group of youths started smashing windows after a concert. Police fired plastic bullets, four officers were hurt and a number of people were arrested.

## Prince to look at plan for St Paul's

By CHARLES KNEVITT, ARCHITECTURE CORRESPONDENT

THE Prince of Wales is to be asked for his views on a plan to remove traffic from the south side of St Paul's cathedral so that it can be landscaped in the manner of a traditional English cathedral close.

City of London planners and Mr William Whitfield, surveyor of the cathedral fabric until last month, are considering the plan by Edward Cullinan Architects, who won the £50 million competition to redevelop Petershill House, a largely 1960s group of offices south of the cathedral, last July.

The idea is to Anglicise and dignify the surroundings of what the prince called his church: he was married there in 1981. In a speech two years ago he attacked the jostling scrum of offices which surround St Paul's and called for something better to be built there.

The south side of the cathedral has been opened up for half a century, since the Blitz, and there is a reluctance to see it hemmed in again in the manner of continental, urban

cathedrals. "The space has become a shapeless mess, but we now have an opportunity to make it better," Mr Whitfield, who has been retained as a consultant to the cathedral, said yesterday.

City planners are keen to move the road, where scores of coaches are parked every day, some distance from the south transept. The Petershill House redevelopment was asked to look at the possible options.

One idea, to park the coaches underneath the proposed redevelopment of Petershill House, north of the cathedral, has been ruled out because of the high water table. Current plans for this site show new buildings close up to the cathedral's north transept.

A new close would be landscaped and contain trees, a fountain and a water cascade down Peters Hill steps to Queen Victoria Street.

Negotiations between the planners, MEPC, the developers, and the architects are likely to continue until the autumn.

## 11 die as warm weather goes on

Continued from page 1

Bernard Henderson, chairman of the Water Services Association, which represents the water companies, said in reply: "Great steps are being taken to reduce the amount of leakage but hitherto money has been very restricted. It's going to take a few years to get it right and it's going to cost the customer a lot of money."

The London Weather Centre predicted the warm, dry weather would continue in most areas, with the threat of an odd shower doing little to boost water supplies.

Amid a spate of holiday drownings, an inquiry was launched by rescue services yesterday after two boys and their sister were drowned chasing a ball into the water while an inshore rescue party searched for them among the dunes at Oymore Sands, Glamorgan.

The children were named as Jamie Wood, aged nine, Catherine Wood, aged 10, and their step-brother Russell Pederson, aged 9.

In another incident Nicholas Butler, 16, drowned yesterday at the end of an all-night fishing session on a secluded lake near Maidstone, Kent.

Another holidaymaker drowned while trying to save a boy, aged nine, who got into difficulties as he swam 100 yards off Porthminster beach at St Ives, Cornwall. A navy helicopter plucked the teenager from the water but he was dead on arrival at Truro hospital. The boy, from Staffordshire, scrambled ashore.

In Scotland, a businessman was swept to his death during a salmon fishing trip. John Caldecott, aged 66, a company director and banker of Ram-bury, Wiltshire, was with a party of friends on the River Spey near Carron.

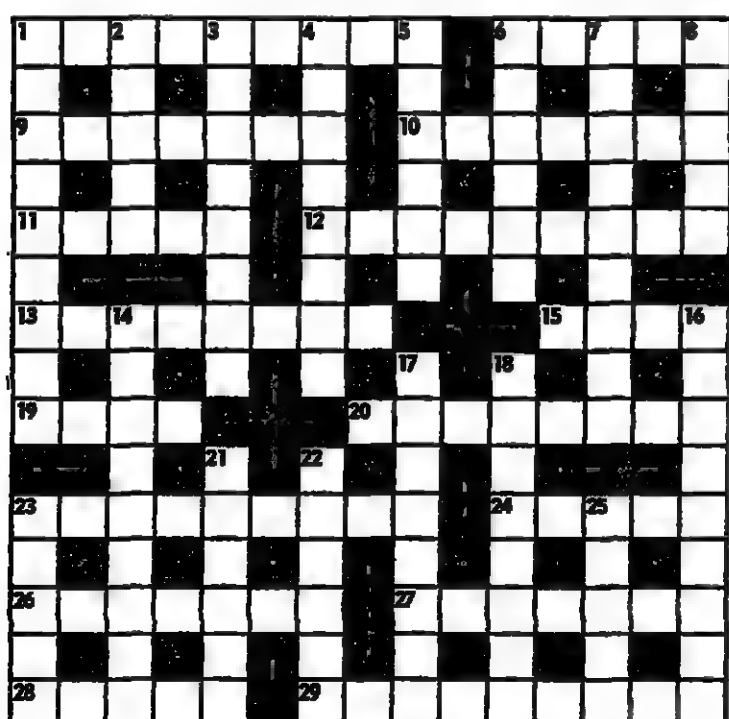
Ian Carr, 23, a lifeguard from Sunderland, was critical in hospital after plunging into the North Sea to try to reach a teenager being swept away off Roker, Tyne and Wear, who was rescued by a lifeboat.

Three young children and two adults—believed to be members of the same family—died yesterday when their Mini was crushed by a van in a head-on collision, which partly blocked the A420 Oxford road to Swindon, near Kingston Bagpuize, Oxon, for more than two hours.

As the scorching temperatures continued, daytrippers and tourists were caught in traffic jams up to five miles long, particularly on coastal routes nationwide.

The RAF, facing an annual surge in rescue incidents over the holiday period, issued a warning to people to plan outdoor pursuits carefully.

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,347



- ACROSS**
- 1 Topping wear in unusual red shades (4-5).
  - 6 The way a politician creates an impression (5).
  - 9 Book is in stock (7).
  - 10 This might be just the thing! (7).
  - 11 A fellow holding a thousand capital (5).
  - 12 Common-sense about putting out a fire in base (9).
  - 13 Swell position for batsman (8).
  - 15 The page badly needs medical treatment (4).
  - 19 Lean nurse (4).
  - 20 Torn about a gift, giving perfume (8).
  - 23 To restrict alcoholic drink would be a reasonable solution... (9).
  - 24 ... for singers knocking port back after church (5).
  - 26 Stony, but in great form (7).

- DOWN**
- 1 He deals with complaints in simple fashion (9).
  - 2 A large number, all present (5).
  - 3 Upset caused by greed and corruption (8).
  - 4 All the same the cape makes a regular appearance (8).
  - 5 Employees used to keep up standards (6).
  - 6 Ironical humour at being received by father (6).
  - 7 The hermit ate no rich pie (9).
  - 8 Drive to get the newspapers... (5).
  - 14 ... to read with the family (9).
  - 16 Subsequently a friend at one's side (9).
  - 17 Don't forget about the constituent (8).
  - 18 Making contact can be emotive (8).
  - 21 One does not find fault with an amateur (6).
  - 22 In tears maybe, quietly gets to the point (6).
  - 23 Some upstaged tragedians expressed real anger (5).
  - 25 Eight have to turn and the rest reverse in (5).

### WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

**MURRE**

- a. A gulliform
- b. A plague or pestilence
- c. To take legal objection to

**PETECHIA**

- a. Italian bowls
- b. A fragrant purple shrub
- c. A red spot

**KALPIS**

- a. A water vase
- b. Freckles
- c. A sofa bed

**RUBBLEHEAD**

- a. A complete idiot
- b. The entrance to a quarry
- c. Demolition gang foreman

Answers on page 30

### AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0830 401 followed by the appropriate code.

**London & SE traffic, roadworks**

C. London (within N & S Circs.) 731

M-ways/roads M4-M1 732

M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T. 733

M-ways/roads Dartford T.-M23 734

M-ways/roads M23-M4 735

M25 London Orbital only 736

**National traffic and roadworks**

National motorways 737

West Country 738

Wales 739

Midlands 740

East Anglia 741

North-west England 742

North-east England 743

Scotland 744

Northern Ireland 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 5p for 5 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).

### WEATHER

Eastern England and Scotland will start rather cloudy, but drier and fresher weather will spread from the west, although it will be later in the afternoon before this reaches south-eastern England. Wales, Northern Ireland and central and western England and Scotland will be dry, warm and quite sunny. Outlook: Dry, warm and sunny over England and Wales but cloudier over Northern Ireland and western Scotland on Wednesday.

### ABROAD

Monday: In London: d-dry; by day: sunny; at night: sunny; in the morning: sunny; in the evening: sunny.

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Monday: In London: d-dry; by day: sunny; at night: sunny; in the morning: sunny; in the evening: sunny.

### AROUND BRITAIN

London 12.9, 16.1, 18.1, 19.1, 20.1, 21.1, 22.1, 23.1, 24.1, 25.1, 26.1, 27.1, 28.1, 29.1, 30.1, 31.1, 32.1, 33.1, 34.1, 35.1, 36.1, 37.1, 38.1, 39.1, 40.1, 41.1, 42.1, 43.1, 44.1, 45.1, 46.1, 47.1, 48.1, 49.1, 50.1, 51.1, 52.1, 53.1, 54.1, 55.1, 56.1, 57.1, 58.1, 59.1, 60.1, 61.1, 62.1, 63.1, 64.1, 65.1, 66.1, 67.1, 68.1, 69.1, 70.1, 71.1, 72.1, 73.1, 74.1, 75.1, 76.1, 77.1, 78.1, 79.1, 80.1, 81.1, 82.1, 83.1, 84.1, 85.1, 86.1, 87.1, 88.1, 89.1, 90.1, 91.1, 92.1, 93.1, 94.1, 95.1, 96.1, 97.1, 98.1, 99.1, 100.1, 101.1, 102.1, 103.1, 104.1, 105.1, 106.1, 107.1, 108.1, 109.1, 110.1, 111.1, 112.1, 113.1, 114.1, 115.1, 116.1, 117.1, 118.1, 119.1, 120.1, 121.1, 122.1, 123.1, 124.1, 125.1, 126.1, 127.1, 128.1, 129.1, 130.1, 131.1, 132.1, 133.1, 134.1, 135.1, 136.1, 137.1, 138.1, 139.1, 140.1, 141.1, 142.1, 143.1, 144.1, 145.1, 146.1, 147.1, 148.1, 149.1, 150.1, 151.1, 152.1, 153.1, 154.1, 155.1, 156.1, 157.1, 158.1, 159.1, 160.1, 161.1, 162.1, 163.1, 164.1, 165.1, 166.1, 167.1, 168.1, 169.1, 170.1, 171.1, 172.1, 173.1, 174.1, 175.1, 176.1, 177.1, 178.1, 179.1, 180.1, 181.1, 182.1, 183.1, 184.1, 185.1, 186.1, 187.1, 188.1, 189.1, 190.1, 191.1, 192.1, 193.1, 194.1, 195.1, 196.1, 197.1, 198.1, 199.1, 200.1, 201.1, 202.1, 203.1, 204.1, 205.1, 206.1, 207.1, 208.1, 209.1, 210.1, 211.1, 212.1, 213.1, 214.1, 215.1, 216.1, 217.1, 218.1, 219.1, 220.1, 221.1, 222.1, 223.1, 224.1, 225.1, 226.1, 227.1, 228.1, 229.1, 230.1, 231.1, 232.1, 233.1, 234.1, 235.1, 236.1, 237.1, 238.1, 239.1, 240.1, 241.1, 242.1, 243.1, 244.1, 245.1, 246.1, 247.1, 248.1, 249.1, 250.1, 251.1, 252.1, 253.1, 254.1, 255.1, 256.1, 257.1, 258.1, 259.1, 260.1, 261.1, 262.1, 263.1, 264.1, 265.1, 266.1, 267.1, 268.1, 269.1, 270.1, 271.1, 272.1, 273.1, 274.1, 275.1, 276.1, 277.1, 278.1, 279.1, 280.1, 281.1, 282.1, 283.1, 284.1, 285.1, 286.1, 287.1, 288.1, 289.1, 290.1, 291.1, 292.1, 293.1, 294.1, 295.1, 296.1, 297.1, 298.1, 299.1, 300.1, 301.1, 302.1, 303.1, 304.1, 305.1, 306.1, 307.1, 308.1, 309.1, 310.1, 311.1, 312.1, 313.1, 314.1, 315.1, 316.1, 317.1, 318.1, 319.1, 320.1, 321.1, 322.1, 323.1, 324.1, 325.1, 326.1, 327.1, 328.1, 329.1, 330.1



## BUSINESS

مكزمان اللجبل

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

MONDAY JULY 16 1990

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## Dealers' accounts frozen by SEC

INSIDER dealers made more than \$1 million profit on the deal that created America's second-largest cellular telephone company last Thursday — the \$6 billion merger of GTE Corp and Conel.

The Securities and Exchange Commission obtained court orders on Friday freezing Manhattan bank accounts believed to hold illegal profits.

The SEC says more than six Swiss and German bank accounts were used to execute trades on the call options of Conel shares, which soared \$7.125 on news of the merger to \$35.125.

One contract in the option market is equal to 100 of a company's shares and options can be bought for a fraction of the price at which shares trade on the stock market. As a result, SEC lawyers have estimated that the \$1 million profit was made on an investment of \$205,125.

## Trinity to start business park

TRINITY College, Cambridge, is setting up a £20 million science and business park at Ashford, Kent, for international firms attracted by opportunities in the single European market in 1992.

The 135-acre site is alongside junction nine of the M20 to Folkestone. The first phase will create 110,000 sq ft in four buildings, part of a larger development of more than 1 million sq ft. This will be the third large development for the college.

## Footwear ahead

Footwear exports leaped 34.2 per cent in value during April compared with the same month last year, confirming a trend that started emerging in 1989. Volume rose 28.6 per cent. Imports, however, are eroding the home market.

## Valor sale final

Telemetrix, the electronic products and components group controlled by Altron group of South Africa, has finalised the proposed \$18.46 million purchase of Valor Electronics of San Diego. The deal is subject only to shareholders' approval on July 31.

## GPT in Kenya

GPT, the GEC and Siemens venture, has won two orders worth a total of £30 million from Kenyan Posts and Telecommunications Corporation. The new work, on microwave radio systems, will link with the Nairobi-Mombasa system currently being installed by GPT.

## Delta buys again

Delta, which last week bought a French concern for £4 million, has bought Home Automation Group, an English electronic control equipment manufacturer, for £3 million.

## Opec support

All Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries members will support a \$2 rise to \$20 a barrel for the benchmark oil price at their meeting in Geneva later this month, according to Iran.

## THE ROUND

US dollar 1.8087 (+0.0222)  
W German mark 2.9696 (+0.0139)  
Exchange index 93.5 (+0.4)

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1880.1 (+15.1)  
FT-SE 100 2382.2 (+42.2)  
New York Dow Jones 2980.20 (+75.25)  
Tokyo Nikkei Avge 32644.37 (+199.25)

	Bank	Bank
	Bills	Swap
Australia \$	2.40	2.24
Austria Sch	21.70	20.40
Belgium Fr	84.10	80.10
Canada \$	2.172	2.052
Denmark Kr	11.81	11.11
France Fr	7.27	6.87
Germany DM	10.37	9.77
Greece Dr	3.05	2.91
Italy Lit	266.50	260.50
Hong Kong \$	14.60	13.50
India Rupee	11.52	10.89
Japan Yen	266.50	260.50
Netherlands Gld	266.50	260.50
Norway Kr	11.81	11.11
Portugal Esc	207.25	202.25
Spain Ptas	168	177
South Africa Rand	5.90	5.59
Sweden Kr	11.19	10.59
Switzerland Fr	2.62	2.46
Turkey Lira	200	450
USA \$	1.8087	1.78
Yugoslavia Dnr	25.00	19.00

Rates for small denomination bills only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.  
Retail Price Index: 126.7 (June)

## Skeletons in cupboard at Lilley's inheritance

By DAVID BREWERTON

FOR the first time in years, the trade department has a secretary of state with a working City background. But if the City believes it has its "own man" at the DTI, it is likely to be mistaken.

Peter Lilley is not a City man who has turned to politics, but a politician who spent some time as a broker. Once he earned his partnership, say former colleagues, he seemed to lose interest and was rarely seen at W Greenwell, the stockbroker subsequently taken over by Midland Bank.

A former colleague said: "He was a big stock man. He favoured the major oil companies, the Shells and BPs of this world."

Mr Lilley watched the beginnings

of Thatcherism from his desk in a crowded, nondescript office block just behind Cheapside in the City. He was a competent though not outstanding oil industry analyst, but while his competitors were picking winners among the small oil exploration companies, he was content to watch the big picture.

He achieved some recognition in the annual league table of investment analysts, then known as the Continental Illinois Survey, but he never managed to dislodge the position of the specialist teams working for other brokers.

A former colleague said he believed Mr Lilley's stint in the City was more a convenient parking space than a career to which he was dedicated.

He sat out his time at Greenwell

but his first loyalty seemed to be to politics and the Bow Group, the thinking end of the old Tory party. "He had already marked himself down for the Treasury," said a former Greenwell partner.

Mr Lilley wrote some interesting economic pieces at Greenwell, particularly on inflation. "He was always ambitious, but he was always straight about it. He didn't pretend his first love was the City. Once he got his partnership, he was rarely seen on the premises."

Mr Lilley takes over a DTI which has several skeletons to be dragged from the cupboards and given a decent burial: the aftermath of the Rover sweeteners affair, court actions over past decisions and the future of the brewing industry.

He is expected to take a generally

sympathetic line to merger policy. One investment analyst said: "I don't think he will stop Garry Weston taking over Belford just because they are both big in food."

But few expect him to produce a great deal of original thought. He is likely to follow a conventional free market policy and he is said to be most at home when he can come to a considered conclusion in his own time. "He does not seem to enjoy the cut and thrust of debate, and he will avoid trying to fly by the seat of his pants."

After some of the recent incumbents of the biggest DTI office, that alone will be a relief.

Mr Lilley inherits several outstanding issues, notably the implications of a judicial review sought by P&O of a decision made by Nich-

olas Ridley, his predecessor, to ban ties between London exhibition hall owners and electrical contractors. In April, Mr Ridley accepted in full a Monopolies and Mergers Commission recommendation that such ties be banned because they constitute a monopoly.

Mr Lilley is now also responsible for any further dealings with the European Commission over Rover and payments made by British Aerospace in its acquisition.

The ghost of the Lomro battle for the House of Fraser and Harrods will also cross Mr Lilley's desk. Mr Justice Kennedy has granted Lomro leave to seek a judicial review of Mr Ridley's refusal to act against the Fayeds.

Leading article, page 13

## Firms call for joint retiring age of 63

By LINDSAY COOK  
MONEY EDITOR

EMPLOYERS believe the government should set the retirement age at 63 for both men and women, according to a survey of 80 companies published by Reward Retirement Services. The companies selected 62 as their second choice for a joint retirement age.

The majority of companies surveyed — 52 per cent — had an equal retirement age with most opting for 65. In 44 per cent of companies the normal retirement ages were still 65 for men and 60 for women.

Another 19 per cent had plans to equalise pension ages. More than 80 per cent gave an early retirement option and 38 per cent continued to employ women past 60.

The most widespread change among the companies surveyed was the expansion of pension schemes to cater for part-time workers. In 1988 only 50 per cent of companies admitted part-time workers to their schemes. Now 75 per cent have scrapped the restrictions.

The launch of personal pensions has affected company schemes. Worried that young employees would start personal pensions and not join the company scheme, when they became eligible, one in four companies lowered or abolished the minimum age.

The survey showed a move from final-salary pensions towards money-purchase schemes. Of the companies which had increased the range of pensions during the past two years, 72 per cent had started money-purchase schemes. These build up a fund of money for each individual employee, which can be transferred to another scheme. With final salary schemes, employees are offered pensions based on their final salary and the number of years' service.

## Sharp profit fall likely at Asda

A sharp fall in annual profits is expected to be revealed by ASDA, the supermarket chain, tomorrow. Forecasts to May range from £160 million to £185 million pre-tax, against £246 million for the previous 12 months.

A cautious trading statement will indicate that, although there has been some improvement during the opening weeks of the current year, conditions are still difficult.

Reporting this week, page 24

## Grim message from Major over inflation

By RODNEY LORD, ECONOMICS EDITOR

THE economy is still more buoyant than was hoped at the time of the Budget, John Major, the chancellor, will tell the cabinet on Thursday.

He will warn his colleagues that inflation in the final quarter of the year will be near 9 per cent against 7½ per cent forecast in the Budget.

Growth in the economy will also be a little higher than expected, with gross domestic product rising by 1½ per cent rather than the 1 per cent in the Budget. Consumer spending has not been squeezed as much as expected by 15 per cent interest rates and will make a bigger contribution to GDP, while investment will be higher than forecast.

But in spite of the rise in the pound, net exports are likely to rise as forecast leaving the current account deficit at about £1.5 billion this year.

The public sector borrowing requirement in the first two months of the financial year shows a large deficit in contrast to the surplus in the same two months last year suggesting a much smaller surplus for the year than the forecast £7 billion. But the Treasury thinks the figures are so influenced by poll tax effects on local authority finances that the trend is unclear.

The figures come from the Treasury's latest forecast of

the economy — prepared each year at Budget time, mid-summer and for the autumn statement. Mr Major will use the figures to help set the scene for the difficult public spending round facing the government. He will tell his colleagues that if the government is to stick to its planned spending totals there is little scope for any of the bids lodged for extra spending.

Further information on the economy will become available this week on demand and output, PSBR, pay and unemployment and money supply. Markets are expecting a fall in retail sales in June and lower output for May. Unemployment is expected to show another small rise while average earnings may rise

from 9½ per cent to 9½ per cent.

Distortions will continue to affect the PSBR which may show borrowing of £1.5 billion — the third month's sizeable PSBR of this financial year. Analysis see little change in year-on-year growth of narrow money (M0) at 6.9 per cent.

Sterling may strengthen today as the Ridley effect dies and a weaker dollar combines with further optimism on ERM entry. Wall Street surged on Friday on signs that the Federal Reserve had signalled a cut in prime rates, which US banks may follow today. A cut in prime rates would weaken the dollar and put sterling decisively through the \$1.80.

Economic View, page 25

## CBI reports continuing pain in the high street

By COLIN NARBROUGH  
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

ANNUAL retail sales growth picked up last month, but the underlying picture so far this year shows volume sales rising only slowly, with no immediate prospect of improvement, according to the Confederation of British Industry.

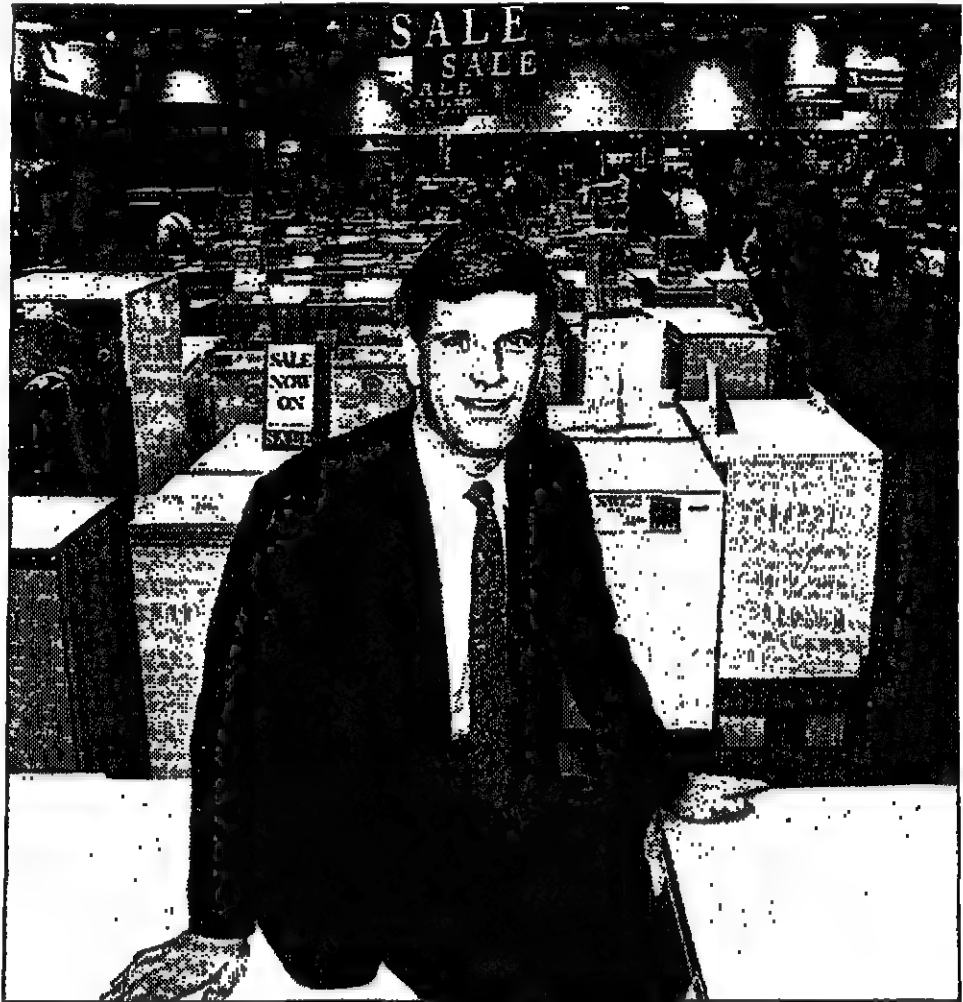
Its latest distributive trades survey, published today, points to modest year-on-year sales growth this month too.

Publication coincides with the government's retail sales data for the month which are expected to show a decline between May and June. But a sharp fall in June last year should boost the annual growth rate to about 2.8 per cent from 1.4 per cent in May.

Though the government's counter-inflation policy has already brought considerable pain in some parts of the high street, consumer spending remains buoyant in others, primarily in food and lower priced goods.

Mr Nigel Whitaker, chairman of the CBI distributive trades panel, said retailers continue to be hit by the squeeze on consumer demand, reporting "slow, steady year-on-year sales increases".

In both wholesaling and the motor trade, he described the picture as "much poorer", with motor traders particularly badly affected. Motor sales remained significantly



Shoppers frozen out: Nigel Whitaker, chairman of the CBI distributive trades panel

below June last year and lower sales are expected to continue this month. Wholesalers and motor traders are seeing a worrying pattern of weakening orders and stockbuilding.

The survey shows that among retailers, 27 per cent reported higher sales in June than a year earlier. While up on the 20 per cent reported in May, it was below the 32 per cent in the first five months this year. For this month, 25 per cent anticipate increased

sales relative to last year. Confectionery, tobacco and newspapers saw the best sales growth last month. Mail order companies reported the best increases of the individual retailing groups.

Household durables, specialist food and footwear suffered the worst, with lower sales than last year. Annual growth in orders placed with suppliers also picked up in June. Stocks declined relative to expected sales.

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## Crystalate studies rival US offer

By MARTIN BARROW

THE Crystalate Holdings board will consider this morning a possible 90p a share cash offer by Vishay Inter-technology, the US electronic components group that is hoping to trump a rival \$5.5p bid by TT Group.

Vishay is seeking unanimous support from the Crystalate board, led by Lord Jenkin, before making a formal offer and is "confident" of winning the go-ahead.

However, the outcome of this four-month bid battle is finely balanced. Crystalate has made clear it will prefer to link with Vishay, with which it has had trading links for several years, but has been cool towards the latest terms.

Meanwhile TT, which on Friday surprised its rivals by including a full cash alternative for the first time, should

confirm today that it has acquired a further 1.5 million Crystalate shares and now speaks for about 25 per cent of its target.

In addition, Vishay has not heard whether the Office of Fair Trading will allow its bid to proceed with no strings attached. Together Vishay and Crystalate would speak for more than 30 per cent of the British resistors market. The OFT failed to give its verdict on July 9, as expected, and is believed unlikely to reach a decision until July 30, indicating that talks with Vishay may have hit problems.

Analysts noted that while Vishay is seeking a recommendation from the Crystalate board, it has left open the option of making a hostile bid if it fails to achieve unanimous support from directors.

## Burton close to deal on offshoot

By OUR CITY STAFF

BURTON Group is expected finally to announce the sale of its financial services division. The buyer is expected to be General Electric of America, and the price between £170 million and £200 million.

Institutional shareholders are hoping for an announcement this week to bring to a halt a sharp slide in Burton's share price, which ended last week at 103p, compared with 164p before a profit warning a fortnight ago and 226p earlier this year. The deterioration in trading conditions has alarmed shareholders already concerned about off-balance-sheet exposure to the property market.

Analysts have forecast a fall in pre-tax profits from £220 million to about £140 million in the current year.

Failure to complete the

disposal of the financial services division within the next few days may intensify institutional pressure on Sir Ralph Halpern, chairman, to implement boardroom changes.

One suggestion is that Sir Ralph should stand down as chief executive but remain as chairman, which would mark a significant departure from his highly personal style of leadership. A front-runner for chief executive would be Laurence Cookin, joint group managing director in charge of retailing.

Pressure for change has also focused on the terms of Sir Ralph's remuneration package. Although it has fallen from a peak of £1.4 million in the mid-1980s to £899,000 last year, many consider this to be exceptionally high against a background of falling profits.

## Bank tucks away £80 billion

By NEIL BENNETT  
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

MESSAGERS in the City may breathe a sigh of relief this autumn. No longer will they have to risk carrying hundreds of millions of pounds in bills through the streets as they oil the wheels of the money markets.

The Bank of England's central moneymarkets office electronic transfer system starts operating from the start of October. This, in effect the money markets' equivalent of Big Bang, will take £80 billion in bills and certificates off the streets and into the Bank's vaults.

Instead of banks and discount houses trading bills physically, they will merely have to enter each transaction on to the CMO computer and the Bank's central computer will log the change of ownership. Since £50 billion is estimated to change hands each day, it will save a lot of walking.

The CMO follows two years of planning and an £11 million investment by the Bank to replace the City's archaic

bill transfer system. The perils of bill exchanges were graphically displayed this year. In January a 23-year-old surveyor found £4 million in certificates of deposit in the street. Fortunately for the owner, SG Warburg, the merchant bank, he returned them and was given a mugshot of champagne.

In May a messenger was the victim of a record-breaking £292 million mugging, when his case full of CDs and treasury bills was snatched. So far £154 million of the missing notes have turned up as far afield as Cyprus and Heathrow.

Multi-million pounds bills are not easy to cash. But the threat of huge losses remains a constant risk.

News that the bills are to be moved by computer is bound to attract another criminal fraternity: computer hackers. But the CMO will operate on a closed system, and be unreachable by normal phone lines. The Bank's central computer will accept information only from authentic sources, which will be encrypted. Each transaction needs to be

confirmed by the buyer and seller.

Of course, the addition of another £80 billion to the Bank of England's vaults makes them an even more attractive target, but the Old Lady will never yield her secrets easily. The Bank intends to recover its investment in the system, and will charge the CMO members, which include the clearing banks, discount houses, Stock Exchange money brokers, and some merchant and investment houses, a series of fees. There is an annual charge, as well as a fee for each terminal and transaction.

The CMO was established by the Bank in exasperation after London Clear, its predecessor set up by a consortium of banks, failed to raise start-up funding. Most financial centres now transfer bills by screen, although the volume of trade in London posed particular problems for the system. Now the banks are hoping the CMO will have none of the teething problems which brokers suffered after Big Bang. Even one batch of bills going astray could cost dear.

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## Strategy to cut world poverty

By RODNEY LORD  
ECONOMICS EDITOR

A BLEND of growth-oriented economic policies and adequate education and health care could lift a quarter of the world's poor out of poverty by the end of the century, says the World Bank.

The Bank's annual *World Development Report* states that, given the right policies, the world's poor could fall from 1.13 billion in 1985 to 825 million. However, the number of those in sub-Saharan Africa is almost certain to increase sharply.

The projections assume a relatively favourable economic background during the 1990s — with growth in industrialised countries about 3 per cent a year, falling real interest rates, rising commodity prices and a successful conclusion to the Uruguay round of talks on reducing trade barriers. With a more adverse background, the outcome could be much worse.

The key requirements are efficient labour-intensive economic growth based on market incentives, improvements to physical infrastructure and institutions, and technological innovation. There also needs to be adequate primary education, basic health care and family planning services.

Given these conditions the number of people in poverty in the developing world could fall from 33 per cent of the population in 1985 to 18 per cent by the year 2000. The poor are defined as those earning less than \$370 a year. Within this pattern the experience of different regions will vary greatly. Asia's share will decline from 72 per cent to 53 per cent, while sub-Saharan Africa will double from 16 per cent to 32 per cent. The biggest improvements are likely to be in China, from 20 per cent to 3 per cent, and India, 55 per cent to 25 per cent.

## Kingfisher wins the MTN race

KINGFISHER, the retail group, has beaten the National Westminster Bank in the race to become the first issuer of sterling medium-term notes (MTNs), after the Bank of England's liberalisation of the short term sterling debt markets in January (Jonathan Pryn writes).

The MTNs will be issued under a £500 million programme, which will allow Kingfisher to raise cheap, unsecured finance in maturities of up to five years. Before January, British companies could only issue relatively expensive and inflexible sterling bonds in the one- to five-year maturity range.

Kingfisher, which will begin issuing notes today, also has options to raise funds in yen and ecu under the programme that has been arranged by Morgan Grenfell.

## Decline in non-food products is expected to eat into Asda profit

THE market eagerly awaits some positive news from John Hardman, the chairman of Asda, when he reports tomorrow on the progress of the supermarkets group that has had a disastrous year.

Asda's main problem has been the decline of the non-food side after pressure on consumer spending. Asda has also experienced problems with its central distribution. In addition, the MFI associate has seen a sharp drop in income, with an operating loss of about £1.5 million predicted, compared with a profit of £16.4 million last time.

Allied Carpets should add about £5.5 million to profits, against £13.8 million previously. Asda has seen a sharp rise in debt after the purchase of the 61 Gateway supermarkets, with the group's gearing thought to be in the region of 85 per cent.

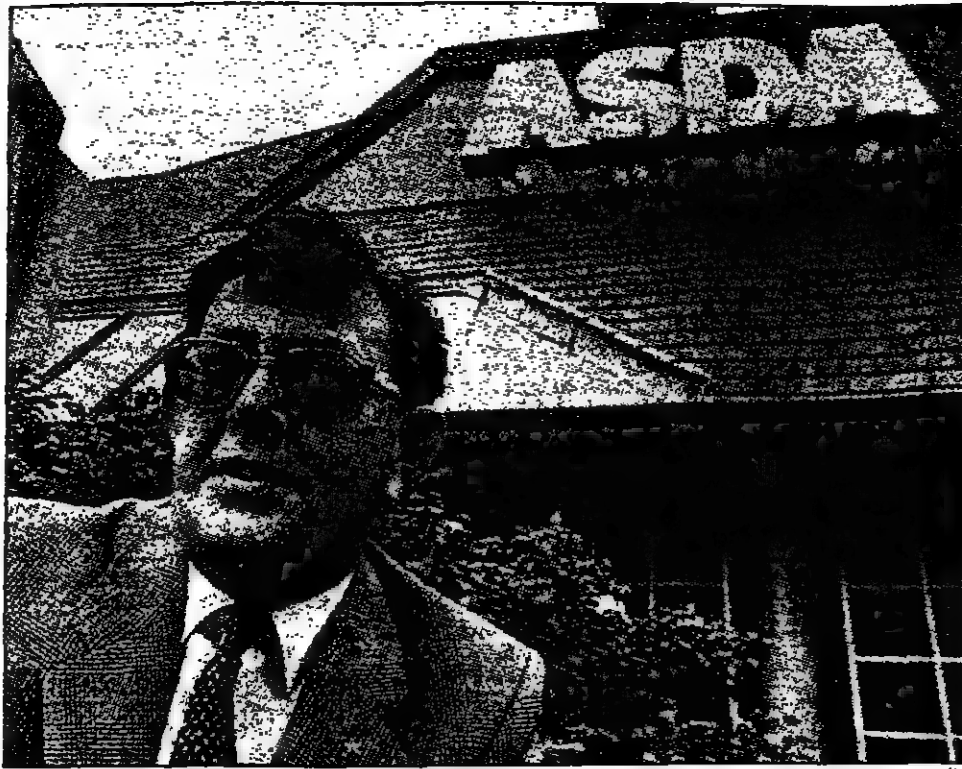
The Gateway purchases are expected to add about £30 million to operating profits, however, while the group's interest payments will stand at about £35 million, compared with receipts of £34.5 million last time.

Frank Davidson, of WI Carr, expects final pre-tax profits to fall from £243 million to £180 million. This is at the higher end of market forecasts that range from £160 million to £185 million.

### TODAY

Tomkins, the industrial conglomerate headed by Greg Hutchings, estimated that pre-tax profits would be at least £76 million when it announced the acquisition of Philips Industries, the American industrial group, for \$550 million, so the potential of Philips will be of greater interest than the results.

The group's American businesses already account for about 40 per cent of trading profits and the Philips acquisition could push this to



John Hardman: Amid the gloom, there could be some good news for shareholders

about 65 per cent, although strong sterling could be a short-term problem.

Tim Harris, of Nomura Research Institute, is looking for pre-tax profits to advance from £55.1 million to £76.9 million for the full year, with forecasts ranging from £75 million to £77.5 million. The figures will benefit from improved margins from previous acquisitions.

Interim: Aercon Bros, Asda Group, Central Motor Auctions, Eveco Group, St Andrew Trust, Yelverton Investments. Final: Asda Group, Baxters, Broad Street Group, Davies (DY), Hampton Industries, River & Mercantile Extra Income Trust (third interim dividend), Thomson Corp (dividend), Topp Estates.

Economic statistics: Public sector borrowing requirement (June).

NatWest, believes that half-year profits at Eurotherm International, the industrial process-control manufacturer, will remain static at about £6.7 million, although some forecasts rise to £7.3 million. The company has seen a slowdown in its key British and American markets.

Interim: City of Oxford Investment Trust, Eurotherm International, Eurotherm Investment Trust (third quarter), Rand Mines group (quarterly). Final: Asda Group, Baxters, Broad Street Group, Davies (DY), Hampton Industries, River & Mercantile Extra Income Trust (third interim dividend), Thomson Corp (dividend), Topp Estates.

Economic statistics: Public sector borrowing requirement (June).

### WEDNESDAY

HP Bulmer, the cider group, is likely to announce final pre-

### TOMORROW

Mark Lambert, of County

ter fortunes of the group. Chloride's present directors believe Dr Gillibrand's election to the board "would not contribute to its effective working and would not be in the best interests of shareholders".

Dr Gillibrand, whose previous nominations to Chloride's board have all been defeated, is this year hoping for wider City and minority shareholder support and said yesterday he hoped other dissatisfied shareholders who supported his aims would attend next Monday's meeting.

He has prepared, after consultation with Sir John Harvey-Jones, the former chairman of ICI, a policy document as a basis for an improvement in Chloride's fortunes. The document has been sent to various institutional shareholders.



Gillibrand: election hope director of research at Chloride, has been nominated by a fellow shareholder for election to the board at the annual meeting next Monday.

He believes he can make a valid contribution to the bet-

## Gillibrand prepares policy plan to improve Chloride

By COLIN CAMPBELL

DR MAURICE Gillibrand, a dissatisfied Chloride shareholder now seeking election to the board, has met two Chloride non-executive directors and various City institutions to discuss a "working paper" for an improved financial performance at the battery group.

Chloride recently passed its 1990 final dividend after showing an attributable profit of £700,000 for the year ended March, compared with a previous attributable profit of £10.3 million — a financial result which incensed a number of shareholders.

The group has in recent years suffered setbacks after its 1988 purchase for \$12.5 million of the Altus group in America.

Dr Gillibrand, a former

## New issue fails to ease national savings deficit

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

THE national savings department was £173.6 million in deficit last month, despite a rush for the 35th issue of National Savings Certificates on June 18. With accrued interest, including the retail price adjustment on index-linked savings certificates, National Savings was able to make a net addition to government funding of £112.5 million in June.

Repayments from fixed interest certificates were £114.1

million while receipts were about £67 million. National Savings is encouraging investors with matured certificates to cash them in. They are earning 5.01 per cent compared with the 35th issue offering 9.5 per cent tax-free.

Demand for income bonds normalised at £162.4 million on claims from married women wanting to take advantage of independent taxation.

### THURSDAY

Profits will probably remain flat at F&P, the food manufacturing and distribution group, as rising pig meat prices hit margins. BZW has pencilled in final pre-tax profits of £32.5 million, against £32 million last time. Forecasts range from £32 million to £34 million.

Progress is expected to continue at P&P, Professor Roland Smith's computer dealer and distributor, after the bullish annual meeting this year. Roger Brocklebank, of Schroders, forecasts that interim pre-tax profits will rise from £5 million to about £6.5 million.

Analysts expect final pre-tax profits at Maltby Clark, the brewer and distiller, to retreat from last time's record £8.4 million to between £7.2 million and £8.3 million, reflecting a decline in agency business after the loss of the rights for Martell cognac.

Interim: Dewey Warren, Dewhurst, Dryden, Eastern Trust, Eurotherm Investment Trust, GWR Group, Macarthy, P&P, River & Mercantile Trust (second quarter), South African Land & Exploration, Southview Holdings, Throgmorton, USM Trust, Tribune Investment Trust, West Deep Exploration & Mining, Western Deep Levels, Finesse Brewery, Clark (Matthew) and Sons, Edw, Fitch Lovell, Helton Holdings, Multitone Electronics, Northern Electronics, Park Food Group, Synovis Engineering Economic statistics: Unemployment and vacancies (June — provisional), average earnings index (June — provisional), employment hours, productivity and unit wage costs, industrial disputes, London and Scottish banks monthly statement (June), provisional figures of retail production (June), provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (June), institutional investments (first quarter).

### FRIDAY

Interim: Demosco Electrical, Selective Assets Trust, Trust of Property, Estate, First Spanish Investment Trust, MTIE Group.

Philip Pangalos

### GILT-EDGED

## Destination ERM may not fulfil travellers' hopes

Travelling in hope is all very well, but one does arrive eventually and then what? In past weeks the authorities have been able to keep the markets on the boil with anticipation of British entry into the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

The issue seems particularly acute for the medium to long term. ERM entry should spell very good news for British fixed interest stocks, particularly long-dated issues. ERM is designed to reduce currency movements. In Britain's case, past recent events, this means reducing a tendency for the pound to fall. With a firm exchange rate, inflation would be driven down towards the German level, as happened in France and Italy. Furthermore, once ERM membership is out of the way, the next step is full monetary union and if the enthusiasts who that could happen within a few years. On that basis, present long yields here would prove very attractive. Buy while stocks last.

Things are seldom as simple as this. The first doubt for the gilt market must concern the nature of Mrs Thatcher's conversion to acceptance of (if not belief in) ERM. Could it be that she has been persuaded to accept membership with the proviso that the pound enters with a wide (6 per cent) fluctuation band and may be devalued relatively soon, if necessary? After all, a wide band plus frequent and large changes of parity amounts to the same thing as not being in the system at all.

The second doubt must concern the process whereby inflation will be brought down within ERM. The present phase of stronger sterling and downward pressure on money market interest rates is quite misleading in that regard.

After the honeymoon, a country in Britain's position is bound to experience downward pressure on the currency. That would require policy tightening to stay in the system, either through tax increases or higher short-term interest rates, depending on the party in power.

In fact, because of a reluctance to raise taxes, that might extend even to a Labour government and the powerful forces propelling public expenditure upwards, even under this government, fiscal policy is unlikely to be able to do its fair share of the

job. This leaves short-term interest rates in the frontline. Under the most likely scenario of continued relatively high inflation, rapid wage growth, and huge continuing balance of payments deficit, downward pressure on the pound might again cause sharp increases in short rates.

How would gilts fare then? It looks eerily similar to 1979. Then the magic wand supposed to end the inflation problem was monetary targets; now it is ERM.

In practice, the real agent of change is penal short rates, aided and abetted by an uncompetitive exchange rate, leading to a squeeze on company profits and a significant increase in unemployment.

In 1979, the gilt market was flooded into believing that at first that monetary targets meant lower interest rates; once they had gone up, they would work quickly. Now, with that experience under its belt, and the ERM monetary target parallel all too clear, it need not be fooled again.

The environment of rising short rates and unemployment is likely to be accompanied by deteriorating public sector finances — as in 1979 — due to the usual effects of recession on the PSBR and discretionary increases in public spending. So stock is unlikely to be in short supply after all.

The upshot of this is that the important plays in the gilt market over the ERM question are likely to be yield curve plays. Nearer the election, lower base rates become a greater and greater necessity, whatever Mr Major says about that not being the authorities' intention.

By the middle of next year, we expect base rates to be down at least to 12 per cent, and they should be down to 14, perhaps even 15 per cent, by the end of this year.

Against the likely macro background, given the yield curve and with political risk beginning to loom large, there is no reason for longs to advance more than marginally. Equally, after the election and with Britain in the ERM, the expected surge in long gilt prices may be further delayed as short rates rise sharply to contain inflation and keep the pound in the system.

With that prospect in store upon arrival, it may be as well to enjoy the journey.

Roger Bootle  
Greenwell Morgagu Gilt  
Edged

### US NOTEBOOK

## Savings boost for bond sales

American consumers continue to show evidence of having put their hands in their pockets, to hold on to any cash they have.

Retail sales in the June quarter averaged 1.4 per cent less than in the March quarter on present prices. Against the December quarter average they were up only 1.4 per cent — thus in "real" terms, they were also below the December quarter average.

In "real" (inflation-adjusted) terms, retail sales in America are below their level in the June quarter a year ago.

These retail sales figures for the June quarter, indicating a drop of about 2.4 per cent in "real" terms below the average for the March quarter of this year, would also appear to be showing zero or even negative real growth in personal consumption spending in the June quarter.

An era of over-consumption, the characteristic of the

1980s, has ended in America. Now saving is "in".

It is not surprising that a powerful surge of personal savings growth has occurred. These savings, which were running at an annual rate of about \$200 billion a year ago (and at \$145 billion in 1988) are now about \$250 billion.

Nor is it surprising that the federal government is having no trouble in filling its enormous requirements for bond sales this year.

There have been some intriguing indications of the force of the underlying demand for high quality Treasury debt.

First, the big rush on the three-year Treasury auction in May. There were queues at Federal Reserve Board offices as the public sought to buy this issue. Secondly, there was a big rush on the four-year issue in the latest Treasury auction.

Last Tuesday, there was the big rush to buy the 30-year Refco issue on behalf of the

Resolution Trust Corporation, the Savings and Loan bail-out agency.

Private sector borrowing in America is going through the floor. The figures on commercial loans, commercial paper and the monetary aggregate debt indicate that there has been a collapse in credit demand.

We also know from the personal income and expenditure figures that personal savings is booming, running at more than two-and-a-half times what it was in 1987.

We also know that fear is spreading. We can see that in the falling consumer confidence indicators and by the dreadful state of demand for loans.

As for financial institutions, such as insurance companies and pension funds, they must be experiencing a high element of dread as they realise how shaky their balance sheets would be if they had to value

their property holdings at market value.

I would make two tentative hypotheses. The American government will have less and less difficulty filling its enormous buckets of debt offerings. There is no need for Japanese or any other foreign buying in American bonds.

Just one other thought. There is no need for Fed easing so that the bond market will meet its large prospective rising targets. It will be a piece of cake, easing or no easing.

But just to make the federal government's job a little easier, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has now told the banks that although he is going to enforce much stricter capital ratio rules, he is going to give them the cash needed to meet those rules, thus obviating a "credit crunch".

Maxwell Newton  
New York



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## Non-Harlin board rejects Elders plan

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SYDNEY

INDEPENDENT directors of Elders are believed to have rejected a joint venture proposal for the company's Australian and British brewing interests.

The proposal was seen as a way of rescuing Harlin Holdings, the management buyout vehicle of Mr John Elliott, Elders' chairman, and other senior directors.

But it has been suggested that the plan was rejected because it was not in the interests of minority shareholders.

It also emerged last week that a prospectus issued for a capital-raising by The Molson Companies, the Canadian brewing company, indicated the group is "considering the possibility of significant expansion activities".

"Such activity could include acquiring an interest in

certain international brewing and related businesses."

Molson is Elders' brewing joint-venture partner in Canada. It also has a \$150 million exposure to Harlin. Last week the group said it would be raising Can\$300 million (£144 million).

There was immediate speculation that Molson had set its sights on Elders' brewing assets, including a buyout of the Canadian joint venture to taking equity in the Australian or British operations.

At the weekend, the *Financial Post* newspaper in Toronto reported that The Molson Companies is negotiating to buy the Canadian brewing assets of Elders IXL. "It's the Elders' brewing assets that we are interested in, nothing else," it quoted a source close to the negotiations as saying.

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# Uncertainty blurs public spending target

## ECONOMIC VIEW

RODNEY LORD

On Thursday, the cabinet will set the scene for an increase in public spending next year. Nothing will be made explicit, even inside the cabinet room. The message for markets and voters will be that ministers have agreed to keep as close as possible to the existing plans and to keep public spending falling as a proportion of the economy as a whole. But an increase in the cash totals will almost certainly follow.

The success of the public spending round should be judged by the size of the increase. Given a last opportunity to spend more of the taxpayers' money before the next election, ministers have not been modest in presenting compelling projects to Norman Lamont, the chief secretary to the Treasury, for magical insertion into the planning totals.

Health, as usual, is a big bidder and will receive its customary large increase. Social security cannot be denied, given the rise in inflation above forecast levels, which will automatically increase the cost of those benefits the government is pledged to increase in line with inflation. Education

will have a strong claim, and with infrastructure spending again fashionable, the government will want to give a further boost to roads and urban transport.

The scope for accommodating all these demands is negligible. Any room for manoeuvre on the reserve has been used up by increases in grants to local authorities to soften the impact of the poll tax and other agreed additions to the totals.

There is always some room for fudging the figures by adopting more favourable assumptions about how the economy will develop or by increasing estimates of privatisation proceeds. But the markets are most unlikely to be impressed by such stratagems, and by defining the target ratio of spending to the economy to exclude privatisation proceeds the government has itself implicitly recognised the futility of trying to make the numbers add up this way. The trouble with these wheezes is that they are as likely

to deceive ministers as the world at large. When the effect wears off a year later the task is even bigger than it seemed.

How far markets should be alarmed by an increase in cash outlays on spending depends on how big the increase is. The reality of public spending is that when inflation rises faster than expected, cash outlays have to increase. One way or another that has always happened since cash planning was introduced in the late 1970s. But recognising that higher inflation will increase spending is very different from endorsing a mechanical link between the two as in the bad old days of planning spending in "volume" terms.

The government's situation is

not as dire as it seems because it has two different spending ambitions — keeping spending gradually falling as a proportion of the economy and maintaining the planned cash totals unchanged. If it fails to hit one target it can often achieve the other.

The price of this dual target is some uncertainty about what the government's aim really is, but there are real advantages as well as presentational ones. Having a planning total in cash terms in addition to a preferred ratio means every increase has to be argued over. No inflation addition is automatically endorsed, while if inflation turns out lower than expected departments do not receive an unplanned bonus.

Next year, money national income looks like being about 2 per cent higher than expected mainly because of higher inflation in 1990-1. That would allow an increase of the same proportion in cash spending — worth about £4 billion — without upsetting the planned downward movement in spending as a proportion of the economy. Anything more would be worrying.

All this presupposes that the government is right to go on trying to reduce public spending as a proportion of the economy. There is plenty of scope for a radical government to continue the process, but with the budget now in surplus rather than large deficit and tax rates lower, the situation is different from that of the late 1970s when it began.

One of the intriguing things about the public spending debate is how little economics has had to say about the correct level of public spending. Denmark, with one of the developed world's

highest levels of general government spending at 57.3 per cent of gross domestic product, has certainly had its economic problems. But then so has Finland, with a far lower level of 35.9 per cent (both estimates provided by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development).

Public spending in Britain on the OECD basis at 41.2 per cent is lower than in either West Germany (43.1 per cent) or France (49.4 per cent), yet it is hard to claim on recent evidence that Britain's is the more successful economy.

The answer, no doubt, is that economic success is determined by many other factors apart from a country's relative addition to public spending. But there are surely some more systematic rules. Practically every country is trying to move some of its activities out of the public sector and into the private. Perhaps Andrew Tyrie, who is about to leave his job as a special adviser at the Treasury to research public spending at Nuffield College, Oxford, can shed some light on the matter.

FOR those who like their shares with a liberal dash of speculative spice, London Forfeiting looks worth watching. But widows and orphans, be warned. The current handsome yield of 11.7 per cent gross offered by London Forfeiting shares is a clear indication of risk.

Until a few days ago, most of that risk related to uncertainty over the 40 per cent share stake held by the ill-fated British & Commonwealth group. But it has been placed with a spread of solid institutional holders, and interestingly the directors and staff took 2 million shares.

The case for London Forfeiting, which specialises in sophisticated forms of trade finance, is in the coming explosion in business with Eastern Europe.

Forfeiting involves buying from an exporter the debts due from the importer and discounting them at an interest rate appropriate to the risk of currency fluctuations and non-payment.

The two founders, Jack Wilson and Stathis Papoutas, built up the forfeiting operations of Hungarian International Bank during the Seventies.

Backed by British and Commonwealth, they set up on their own and removed much of Europe's forfeiting trade to London from its traditional home, Zurich.

They floated the group successfully in 1988, but were hit hard by rising mark and other interest rates, which slashed the value of the fixed-rate a forfeit paper involved in the deal or held as trading assets.

Pre-tax profits of £20 million turned into an £8 million loss in 1989. Helped by the travails of British and Commonwealth, the shares slithered from a peak of 181p to 75p, despite the maintained dividend and the strong yield support. Since the placing they have climbed to 83p.

The group is now on course for profits of about £5 million this year, with forfeiting margins wider than for a long time. The dividend would not be covered on that basis.

But London Forfeiting took a safety-first line after the climb in German interest rates



Founder member: Jack Wilson of London Forfeiting

and went liquid to the tune of £280 million. Barring major upheavals, the payout is likely to be held.

Profits are highly sensitive to a fall in interest rates, especially in Germany. This is unlikely just yet, as the Bundesbank keeps the anti-inflationary pressure on in the aftermath of GDM.

But as a play on those falling rates, and the development of Eastern Europe, London Forfeiting shares are not without their attractions.

## Mountleigh

UNDER its less than conventional former boss, Tony Clegg, Mountleigh became more of a laughing than an investment stock when it tried unsuccessfully to take over the stricken Storehouse group.

Now controlled by the wealthy American partners Nelson Pelz and Peter May, who hold 21 per cent, Mountleigh is still suffering from the market's desire to thrust greatness upon it. Lat-

est speculation involves a possible bid for Sears, the Safford to British Shoe Corporation concern. Doubtless, this, too, will come to naught.

But Mountleigh should benefit from a closer inspection by the market. For Pelz and May are advancing their strategy of taking Mountleigh away from property and into other businesses, using sales of low-yield assets to fund the shift of direction.

The two Americans have an impressive record of restructuring manufacturing and trading interests. At the time of its sale to the French group Pechiney for \$1.26 billion in 1988, the stock of their Triangle Industries had grown tenfold in a few years.

They have set about beefing up line management through the appointment as chief executive of Clive Strowger, former finance director of Grand Metropolitan. While they are in no rush to dispose of properties at crucifixion prices, they have cut Mountleigh's debt mountain from more than £660 million at the 1989 year-end to about £580 million.

The BZW value-investing team, which seeks out shares that may be wildly underappreciated on conventional analysis, has been looking at Mountleigh. It concludes the trading value per share is 178p, or 40 per cent above the current share price of 127p. Their calculations suggest that, in a bid, Mountleigh could justify a 265p price.

BZW has used tough criteria. The basic Mountleigh property assets have been discounted by 50 per cent. The most important operating asset, Galerías Precados, Spain's second largest department store chain, has been valued on a multiple of 13 times earnings against the 18 to 20 p/e ratio which is the basis for the forthcoming flotation of Pryca Hypermarkets, Carrefour's Spanish associate.

The company which owns GP's stores has been valued at a 20 per cent discount to last year's estimated book value. There is clearly much potential to be unlocked in Mountleigh's transformation.

John Bell

## Hungary hit by currency outflow

FROM ERNEST BECK IN BUDAPEST

WESTERN banks, fearful of political and economic instability, withdrew close to \$1 billion in short-term hard currency assets from the Hungarian National Bank in the first half of 1990.

Akos Cserekes, deputy head of the bank, said monthly deposits fell from \$3.3 billion at the end of 1989 to \$2.4 billion in April, but that withdrawals had continued in May and could now reach \$1 billion. The trend, which could seriously impair Hungary's plans for economic restructuring, had slowed by the end of June.

He attributed the withdrawals to mistrust about the Hungarian government's determination to carry out reforms, the unstable political climate in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria's problems with its foreign debt payments.

Hungary is facing a foreign debt of \$21 billion and inflation of 25 per cent. In the first half of 1989 industrial output dropped by 9.9 per cent and the budget deficit ballooned to 17 billion forint (£148 million). To cover the deficit a new round of price increases comes into effect today.

## MEPs back the whizzkids

FRANS ANDRIESEN, external relations commissioner

Quotas will also be dropped for farm imports from Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and East Germany already enjoy relaxed restrictions, but Romania must first renounce violence against anti-government demonstrators before being included.

Euro-MEPs decided to permit a limited form of "reverse engineering", allowing a software producer to decode another's programme in order to build his own with similar characteristics. However, he may not plagiarise his competitor's work and produce "a substantially similar product" in order to steal his market.

MEPs argue that their approach would protect outlets for one-man software firms and teenage whizzkids in a booming market increasingly dominated by the world's biggest players.

Lobbyists from the computer industry fear the vote, merely the Euro-parliament's first reading, could influence a final decision by community governments, although the Brussels commission has said it will not change its draft.

Quotas are to be lifted after September on goods sold to the community from Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, marking its latest move to "help the new (Eastern European) democracies help themselves", in the words of Mr

Quotas will also be dropped for farm imports from Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and East Germany already enjoy relaxed restrictions, but Romania must first renounce violence against anti-government demonstrators before being included.

Travellers from outside the community should still face full checks, they say, although those travelling in transit from one part to another need only have their passports checked once on entry into the community and their baggage checked once at their final destination.

An early decision would give airports and airlines the five years they need in order to adjust.

A British shopkeeper has failed in his quest to sell pornography without a licence after unsuccessfully claiming that the ban violated community law.

After a complaint by Mr Brian Richards of Southend, the European Court of Justice has decided that a local council, in this case Southend, which demands authorisation for sex shops, is not obstructing the free flow of pornography around the Community.

Postal officials are determined to influence liberalisation measures and are closely involved in the drafting of a community green paper, due to be published in October.

The ministers agree that some vital services must remain in monopoly hands, but private firms fear the authorities may try to stifle private "remail" services or claw back some control of the booming express courier industry.

● AIRPORTS and airlines

Peter Guilford

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Crawshaw rings a change

NO SOONER has Matthew Sutherland, a conglomerates analyst, joined County NatWest Securities, from Kleinwort Benson, than the firm has swelled its research ranks once again with the recruitment of utilities-turned-oil analyst Michael Crawshaw from the European department at UBS Phillips & Drew. Crawshaw, ranked number one in the oil sector in the new Extel survey, and due to start at County in early August — after an enforced rest period of three months — has chosen County because of an overwhelming desire to return to the European utilities sector. His choice was swayed by County employing a UK utilities man, John Talbot, and an American expert, John Kelleny, who was one of more than 100 ex-Drexel Burnham Lambert employees to join County this year. "It does give us quite a strong hand in utilities world-wide," says Philip Augar, head of research. "Kelleny is head of our research division in New York and has been ranked number one in US utilities for several years. He is generally recognised as being one of the top men in utilities in the world."

### Warburg walkout

FOUR members of Warburg's profitable derivatives team resigned en masse on Friday, to join Baring Securities, the stockbroking division of Bar-

ing Brothers merchant bank. They were dealer Mark Bamber, Adrian Flook, James Brown and Bill Campion. A spokesman confirmed that they had resigned but said that negotiations were still going on to try to persuade at least two of them to change their minds. "Our derivatives team comprises about 12 people, so this is a minor irritation, not a big problem," he added.

### Silent Marais

CLIENTS of Barclays de Zoete Wedd will find yet another weighty tome landing on their desks this morning, but this will at least be one with a difference. For it is the first review of the warrant market published since the firm recruited its new and expensive six-man warrant team — five from James Capel, one from Merrill Lynch — in May. Giving details of more than 900 warrants and commentary on the state of mar-

kets in Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and the Netherlands, the review has, however, been produced without any assistance from the team leader, Charles Marais, since, for contractual reasons, he is forbidden from working for BZW until October. "It had to be produced by the second in command, Jonathan Wauton," an internal source reveals.

THE old ones are the best... Question: "Why don't stockbrokers look out of the window in the morning?" Answer: "Because they'd have nothing to do in the afternoon."

### Smith's royal call

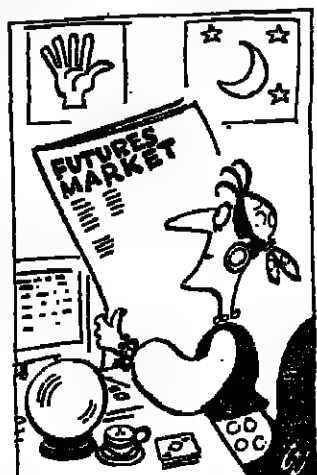
PROFESSOR Roland Smith may be out of favour in Brussels, but he is still acceptable to Buckingham Palace. The British Aerospace chairman, while still fighting calls from the European Commission to repay secret sweeteners of £35 million from the Rover deal, has just been appointed chairman of the organising council of the Duke of Edinburgh's seventh Commonwealth Study Conference. The Duke is said to be more than happy with the choice, in which the Duke of Kent is also understood to have played a hand. Smith, aged 61, and a staunch supporter of Manchester United — he commutes weekly between homes in London and Cheshire — says he is "delighted" with the appointment. But despite his reputation as a workaholic he insists he will have plenty of time to prepare for the conference that starts

in Oxford, in July 1992. "I don't get many calls to join company boards these days since everyone thinks I'm too busy," he quips. "You could say the brand image has gone ahead of the product." Perhaps that is meant to be a hint.

### Banking Clarke

PANMURE Gordon, the stockbroker best known for its corporate finance capabilities — with 115 corporate clients it is London's sixth biggest corporate broker — is expanding its research activities by recruiting, for the first time, a banking analyst. Tim Clarke, aged 45, and one of the many made redundant last month when RBC Dominion Securities closed Kitcat & Aitken, joins the firm today. Clarke, with Grievson Grant and Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers before Kitcat, was ranked second in his sector in 1987. Also starting at Panmure today is another Kitcat man, Alex Barrell, a general salesman. And in a week he will be joined by another general salesman, Andy Crane, from Shearson Lehman. "We don't cover banks at the moment, it is a new area for us, and this also brings our sales desk up to 27 people," says Mike Cunnane, head of sales. "We are trying to build up our day-to-day distribution and to cover more of the market in a research sense. But we are expanding gradually rather than dramatically, as and when the right people become available, at the right price."

Carol Leonard









# Portfolio

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<b>OVERSEAS TRADERS</b>					
Antioch/Agate	535	+	22.7	3.8	8.4
Boatland	101 1/2	+	2.0	3.3	12.8
Chrysler	86	-	11.0	11.0	11.6
Florida Land	109 1/2	+	5.4	5.8	10.8
Interpace (Ind)	272	-	14.7	3.4	12.7
Luxor Inc	238	+	20.4	7.8	12.5
Pennsylvania Coal	339	+	11.9	3.9	14.4
Rockwell	315	+	11.6	3.7	12.7
Sears Roebuck	98	+6			
Texas Instruments	142	+	5.7	4.7	10.1
Trans Kentucky	49				
<b>PER. PRINT. ADVERTISING</b>					
Abbott Mead	25 1/2	+2	8.6	3.8	9.4

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MPG (City)	503	8-19	29.3	4.2	16.2
MPG (Hwy)	549				
MPG (Comb)	525				
MPG (Secs)	148		7.5	8.2	16.9
MPG (City)	43	-1	1.0	1.9	4.9
MPG (Hwy)	33		14.0	18.9	23.9
MPG (Comb)	32		7.7	22.5	4.3
MPG (Secs)	148		7.5	8.2	16.9
MPG (City)	43	-2	6.3	4.9	9.6
MPG (Hwy)	33		14.3	17.2	21.9
MPG (Comb)	32		7.7	22.5	4.3
MPG (Secs)	148		7.5	8.2	16.9
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Harford Park	85	-3	18.3	28.72
Long	85	-10	18.3	31.15
Marion Square	16	-	18.3	10.0
Marion	155	-17	10.7	32.19
Warrington	255	-10	10.7	31.78
Warrington	84	0+1	2.7	10.73
Warrington	84	0+1	0.8	9.7
Warrington	139	-6	4.8	25.40
Warrington	158	-	2.1	13.27

SHOES, LEATHER				
Leathers	47	..	3.2	6.8
Leathers	189	..	12.3	28.17
Leathers	118	-4	8.1	7.2
Leathers	205	..	9.3	22.23

TEXTILES				
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[illegible][illegible]

Europe ..	151	+	8.8	4.5	10.7
NT	124	-	2		
U.S. & Britain	124	-2			
Japan	353	-10	12.3	2.2	8.9
Transport New	209	+	12.7	8.8	3.3
Landfill Waste	209	+	12.0	6.9	6.7

WATER					
Domestic Water	186	+2	20.4	12.3	3.6
Commercial	172	+	20.4	13.0	2.1
Storm Water	161	+4	21.0	13.0	3.6
Urban Wast	143	+3	19.8	13.8	2.5
Urban Wast	142	+	20.0	14.1	3.1
County Wast	150	+	23.2	12.6	2.7
Health Wast	177	-2*	19.8	12.5	3.5
Water Wast	142	+	22.4	13.0	2.1
Wastewater	158	-2	20.3	12.8	3.2
Industrial Wast	172	+15	20.5	11.7	3.6
Recycle Unit	2150	=0			

a Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment h Pre-merger figures i Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex rights s Ex scrip or share split t Tax-free .. No significant data.







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The College is looking for an efficient secretary to help with the organisation of its Fellowship and Membership examinations, and to assist during the running of the examinations at medical centres in the United Kingdom.

The ideal applicant should have fast, accurate audio-typing and a knowledge of word processing (Word Star). Shorthand would be useful. Meticulous attention to detail, a good telephone manner, reliability and flexibility are essential.

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Please contact: Mrs Elizabeth Hunt

College of Ophthalmologists

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Continued from page 17

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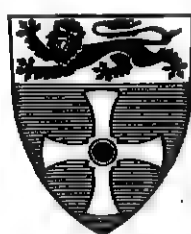
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Department of Economics  
**Temporary Lectureship  
in Economics**

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in Economics for one or two years from 1 October 1990 or as soon as possible thereafter. Applications are invited from any area of Economics. The salary will be on either Lecturer Grade A scale £10,450 to £15,372 per annum or Lecturer Grade B scale £8,014 to £12,469 per annum (under review).

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The University operates an Equal Opportunities Policy.

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UNIVERSITY  
OF NEWCASTLE  
UPON TYNE

## Vice-Chancellor

The University is seeking to appoint a successor to Professor Laurence Martin as Vice-Chancellor. Professor Martin will be leaving the University early in 1991 to take up the Directorship of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Council and Senate have established a committee to recommend an appointment to the office of Vice-Chancellor. The committee invites enquiries and applications, and would be glad to receive, in confidence, suggestions of people who would be suitable for appointment.

Letters and requests for further particulars of the appointment should be marked 'Personal' and addressed to:

Sir Michael Straker,  
Chairman of the University Council,  
c/o The Registrar's Office,  
University of Newcastle upon Tyne,  
6 Kensington Terrace,  
Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.

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**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON**  
**Director, University  
Marine Biological Station**

Applications are invited from persons of appropriate experience and standing - for this full-time post at professional level after Prof. J.A. Allen retires in the Spring of 1991.

The University Marine Biological Station, Millport is situated on the Isle of Cumbrae, Scotland. It provides facilities for teaching, research, and examinations in marine biology as required by the University of London and its Schools, the University of Glasgow, and other universities. As a federal activity of the University of London, the Station and its Director play an important catalytic role in the development of marine science in the University.

As academic and Administrative Head of the Station, the Director has overall responsibility for the continued success of the Station in terms of the highest standards of teaching and research, the development and motivation of staff, and the maintenance of financial viability, including fund-raising. He or she will be required to reside near the Station, and the ability to participate in the life of a small closed community is consequently essential.

The remuneration will be within the range of salaries established for posts at professorial or equivalent level.

Further written information for the assistant of applicants is available from Mrs B.A. Lasserter, Personnel Office, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, or telephone 071 636 8000 Ext.3253

Closing date for receipt of applications will be 29 August 1990.

KING'S COLLEGE  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION  
**SCHOOL  
ADMINISTRATIVE  
OFFICER (S.A.O.)**

Applications are invited for this senior administrative post. The S.A.O. being directly responsible to the Head of School. Duties will be primarily concerned with the development and execution of policies for the day to day running of the School and with liaison with the College in connection with administrative matters such as staffing, student admissions, finance and related matters.

The Salary will be on the Academic Staffing Scale, currently £17,358 p.a. - £20,400 p.a. (inc. £2,767 L.A. award review).

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Deputy Personnel Officer, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. Tel: 071 875 2280.

Closing date: 1 August 1990.

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
**HALLIBURTON  
PROFESSORSHIP OF  
PHYSIOLOGY**

Applications are invited for the Halliburton Professorship of Physiology. The incumbent will be responsible for the development and execution of policies for the day to day running of the School and with liaison with the College in connection with administrative matters such as staffing, student admissions, finance and related matters.

Further particulars are available from: The Deputy Personnel Officer, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. Tel: 071 875 2280. Closing date: 30 September 1990.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

PROFESSORSHIP OF  
EXPERIMENTAL  
PARTICLE PHYSICS

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Professorship of Experimental Particle Physics with effect from 1 October 1991 or such later date as may be arranged. The Professor will lead one of the major experimental groups in this field in the U.K., and may expect to serve (for periods of five years) as Head of the sub-department of Particle & Nuclear Physics, one of the six which together form the Department of Physics.

Applications (ten copies, or one from overseas candidates), naming three referees but without testimonials, should be received not later than 17 September 1990 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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## PRINCIPAL

The Fellows intend to elect a head of the College to succeed the present Principal, Miss S.J. Browne, in August 1992. The Statutes of the College require the post to be held by a woman. Anyone who may wish to be considered for this position, or anyone who wishes to suggest a name to the Fellows, is invited to write in confidence to the Vice-Principal, Newham College, Cambridge CB3 9DF by 21 September 1990. The College's choice will not necessarily be limited to those whose names come forward in this way.

## RESEARCH POSTS

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge  
**RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS**

The Council intend to elect to a number of Research Fellowships (tenable from 1st October 1991). The Fellowships are open to graduates of or Research Students in a University of the British Isles who will normally have completed not more than three years of full-time research by 1st October 1990.

Full particulars may be obtained from

The Master's Secretary,  
Gonville and Caius College,  
Cambridge CB2 1TA.

Applications for the Fellowships must be received in full by 18th September 1990.

Gonville and Caius College  
Cambridge  
**S.A. COOK RESEARCH  
BYE-FELLOWSHIP**

Under the will of the late S.A. Cook, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, applications are invited for a Bye-Fellowship for research in one of the following fields:

1. Biblical Studies, including Rabbinics and Patristics.
2. The comparative study of religion.
3. Ancient Eastern languages and literature.
4. The anthropology of primitive societies.

The Bye-Fellowship is open to university graduates. Including holders of Faculty posts in other universities on leave or on sabbatical. It is tenable for a maximum of two years from 1 October 1991. The salary is within the range £14,169 - £15,460, depending on qualifications and experience. For further particulars and application forms, write to the Master's Secretary, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge CB2 1TA.

The closing date for applications is 10 November 1990.

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Backley plans swift revenge for his defeat by the new world record holder in the javelin

# Throwing down 90-metre challenge

From DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT, OSLO

STEVE Backley, the javelin world record holder for 12 days, may need even less time to regain it. He competes in the Pearl Assurance Games in Belfast today and the Paraforce Games at Crystal Palace on Friday. "I've got 12 throws in the next week and hopefully I can get the record with one of them," he said.

In the Bisset Games on Saturday, Jan Zeleny, of Czechoslovakia, added eight centimetres to the record that Backley set in Stockholm a fortnight ago. He took it out to 89.66 metres, but the incentive for the Briton to be first to 90 metres remains. "Ninety metres is on the cards now, because losing the record has got me up," he said.

There will be no temptation to use the Nemeth javelin with which Zeleny set his record. Using a test gun in Budapest last year, the Nemeth javelin was shown to travel up to 10 per cent farther than the Sandvik that Backley uses. Backley and his coach, John Trower, declined to make an issue of the apparent advantage of Zeleny's missile which, according to Trower, increases tail turbulence, keeping up the point of the javelin.

After controversy over its acceptance, the Nemeth was approved last year by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, though there is doubt about whether it will be permitted in the European championships in Split next month. However many times the world record changes hands in the four competitions which both men have planned between now and the European championships, the protagonists will be judged on whoever wins in Split.

"If Steve were to change it would be like putting on a pair of spikes which you are not used to wearing," Trower said yesterday. "It depends on how you feel with the javelin, but having said that, the Nemeth has one or two things about it which I consider to be outside the regulations."

Zeleny had shown by his 86.52 metres in Nice last Tuesday that he was the closest that Backley was likely to get to a challenger this summer. Yet, after failing to record a distance with his first three throws and reaching only 84.72 metres on his

fourth, this did not look like the time or place.

The shock to Backley came in the fifth round when Zeleny reached 88.24 metres to take the lead. His last throw gave him the record while Backley's 87.94 metres second-round throw remained his best. "It's a kick up the bum. The record is temporary," Backley said defiantly.

A kick up the bum for Backley, but a shot in the arm for the Paraforce Games. Ticket sales were moving slowly, Andy Norman, the promoter, said yesterday, but Zeleny has agreed to a rematch at Crystal Palace.

"Steve was walking away with it and this has spiced things up tremendously," Trower said. "Though a world record cannot be discounted, it is unlikely to happen today. Every meeting director craves one, but Les Jones, the Belfast director, has ambivalent feelings. He is worried about Backley starting an Irish joke: 'Did you hear about the javelin world record which was set in a hammer cage?'"

The immovable hammer cage at the Mary Peters track is positioned on 90 metres. Jones is concerned that Backley might land a throw on the concrete circle, where it could not be marked, or in the netting. Fortunately, Backley tends to throw to the left of the sector and the cage is central.

"More important than a big throw now is that he throws well technically," Trower said. "Steve will try to put right the things which he didn't get right yesterday. He relies on a large range of movement from the back of the throw. Yesterday he was cutting in short by dropping his left shoulder and when you do that you tend to throw off the back foot and he was putting them too high in the air."

Peter Elliott's second place in the Dream Mile brought to an end his unbeaten sequence of 21 races. There is no cause for alarm, though. He had been back in training for only three weeks after a calf injury and, as he said: "I missed three weeks' track work and that's why I lost out."

Even Joe Falcon, his conqueror from the United States in 3min 49.31sec, admitted as much. "If the race had been a week later, it would



Saying it with flowers: Zeleny, of Czechoslovakia, acknowledges the crowd's acclaim after he set a world record of 89.66 metres in the javelin

have been a lot different," Falcon said. Kim McDonald, Elliott's coach, said: "It was a wrong decision on my part that he ran. The Dream Mile was the wrong race to be running so soon after injury."

Elliott, who ran 3min 49.76sec, can expect to start a new winning sequence today in the Pearl Assurance Games 1,500 metres.

Lindford Christie lines up in the 100 metres in better heart after three successive defeats by Leroy Burrell. Christie ran the Olympic champion, Carl Lewis, close in Oslo, recording 10.27sec to Lewis's 10.26. "It's made me feel a lot better - I was really down," Christie said. In Belfast, he is up

against Olapade Adeniken, the Nigerian who was 0.01 seconds behind him on Saturday. Salvatore Antibo's world record attempt at 10,000 metres failed amid acrimony. Antibo, from Italy, accused the Moroccan, Hamidou Boutayeb, of failing to keep an agreement to share the pace after the two had broken away from Joe Doherty, of Ireland. "This man Boutayeb did not respect our pact," Antibo alleged.

But according to one IAAF official, Boutayeb rejected \$6,000 to be the pacemaker and no pact was made because the Moroccan, too, felt capable of beating Arturo Barrios's world record of

27min 08.23sec. At 6,000 metres they were on 27min 05sec pace, but the surges which Antibo introduced to try to shake Boutayeb took their toll. "It became tactical," Antibo said, and at least he got his victory, in 27min 25.16sec, to Boutayeb's 27:25.48sec.

Doherty, who tried to follow the pace, dropped out with stomach cramps three laps from the end after being swallowed up by the pack. Antibo said he would try again next year, but by then another Moroccan may have made his task harder. Khalid Sakh, the world cross country champion, is to take a break from the circuit before trying for the record in Brussels next month.

## RESULTS FROM OSLO

**MEN: 100m:** 1. C. Lewis (US), 10.26sec; 2. L. Christie (GB), 10.27; 3. O. Adeniken (Nigeria), 10.28; 4. A. Barrios (Venezuela), 10.29; 5. D. Daniel (US), 10.30; 6. D. Redmond (GB), 10.31; 7. J. Gray (US), 10.32; 8. G. Kara (US), 10.33; 9. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.34; 10. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.35; 11. T. Bente (Nor), 10.36; 12. M. Hussein (Ken), 10.37; 13. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.38; 14. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.39; 15. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.40; 16. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.41; 17. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.42; 18. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.43; 19. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.44; 20. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.45; 21. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.46; 22. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.47; 23. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.48; 24. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.49; 25. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.50; 26. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.51; 27. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.52; 28. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.53; 29. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.54; 30. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.55; 31. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.56; 32. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.57; 33. S. D. Sharpe (GB), 10.58; 34. S. D. 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# Offiah's mistake is the prelude to a disastrous spell

That would be to overlook the point that Banco, with the understanding a club side enjoys, played with delightful freedom of expression. Three times they ran the ball behind their own posts and were not

Geoff Cooke, England's team manager, made no bones about his disappointment. 'We made far too many simple errors which should not occur whether you are



Auckland led 7-6 at the interval, and started to assert authority in the second half with three more penalties and some dazzling solo performances from Tuigamala, the wing, who managed three pounding tackles in quick succession.

**AUCKLAND:** T Wright, V Tuigamae, C Innes, J Kirwan, B McCahill, G Fox, A Strachan, Z Brooks, M Carter, G Whetton, M Brooks, A Whetton, S McDowell, S Fitzpatrick, O Brown.

**AUSTRALIA:** G Martin, D Campese, A Herbert, T Horne, P Carozza, M Lyneah, Farr-Jones, T Gavin, B Nasser (rep: S Scott-Young), P FitzSimons, R McCall, Oshengwa, G Diller, M McBain, T Daly.

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## Collision leads to complaints

England, who had won through to the third place play-off by beating Iroquois Indians 15-12 last week, were forced into a zoned defence by the determined efforts of the Australian attackers, Jeff Kennedy, and Gordon Purdi.

**ENGLAND GOAL SCORERS:** K. Gurney, D. Hallows, M. Hodkin, J. Simpson, M. Orme, S. Morley.

**FINAL PLACINGS:** 1, United States; 2, Canada; 3, Australia; 4, England; 5, Iroquois.

PROTESTS were lodged yesterday at Booker in the Standard class nationals after a mid-air collision between the gliders of the two teams. The crash damaged rudder, and Roger Ellwood-Wade, during the 158-kilometre polygon on Saturday (a Special Correspondent was present).

The course's distance was reduced as a result of the blue weather. Most pilots were restricted to a highest of 2,700ft.

Of the 46 participants, 17 were in the same distance of 116 kilometres, at Nubury race course. Eric Smith and Mike Cumming, who were equal second, crept another 20 kilometres to the winter, at Lydney, where (Discus B) fell just 19 kilometres short of completing the course.

**RICHARD** Fromberg won his second title of the year when he defeated Magnus Larsson 6-2, 6-6 in the final of the Swedish Open yesterday (Barry Wood writes). He withstood a determined comeback by the Swede, having led 5-0 within 16 minutes for the loss of only six points. Fromberg faced set points at 3-5 in the second but easily took the tie-break, 7-5.

"When it came to handling players, when it came to getting the best out of them, he was superb. He had an instinctive ability to know how to handle people as individuals, whether they needed a quiet word or to be told in a team situation or needed a rollicking away from everybody else.

[illegible]

"Graham will be looking to win the European championship with England, and to reach the latter stages of the World Cup every time England plays in the finals. He is an

"I think Graham will handle the press very well," Neale said. "He has always been a good communicator. In any case, his reputation as a long-ball manager is unfair. I know Aston Villa are encouraged to play football, that Gordon Cowans is encouraged to express himself and play through midfield.

room that night, there were perhaps seven or eight members of that team who had gone on to coaching or management in one field of sport or another," Neale said. "There was Ian Branfoot, Sam Ellis, myself and George Kerr to name just four. It is no coincidence that so many followed in his footsteps, because his methods were so good."

This comes from the *Guinness Book of Game Fishing* (£14.95) by Dr William B. Currie. He adds: "Without the stocked rainbow, most of our English ticket fisheries would be non-existent and without these fisheries, the revolution which has brought a million fly-fishers into the sport would hardly have taken place."

Currie's enthusiasm for rainbows is not total, however. He thinks they are "a good thing in their right place." And their right place is in land-locked still waters, where they pose no threat to our native wild fish.

"Dumping thousands of rainbows into rivers just to help the tourist trade is vandalism," he writes.

## YACHTING

### Surprise title for Lammens

PORT CARRAS, Greece (Reuter) — Canada took the honours at the world Finn championships yesterday when Hank Lammen pulled off a surprise victory on the final day to dethrone the reigning Mexican champion, Eric Mergenthaler.

Lammen was in second place going into the seventh and final race, but led a charge which saw Canada take three of the leading five places in the final standings.

Mergenthaler, leading since the fifth race, had a disastrous final day

**Box No. Dept.,  
P.O. Box 484 Virginia Street,  
Wapping, London, E1 9DD**







# Carson and Walwyn partnership can strike with a treble

By MANDARIN

WILLIE Carson, riding with tremendous confidence just now, captured the feature race at Ayr on Saturday, the group three Scottish Classic, on the Peter Walwyn-trained Husyan.

The same combination can carry on the good work again today by landing a treble at Scottish course through the medium of Musabig, (2.30), Drumhead (3.30) and Sinded (4.30).

Drumhead spearheads the Walwyn raid by attempting to defy top weight in the Tennent Handicap Trophy at the Scottish course.

This four-year-old made a flying start to the Flat season by romping away with the Queen's Prize at Kempton in April. He later finished fifth in heavy going behind Travelling Light in the Chester Cup, but it was his latest effort, a close-up fourth behind Al Maheb in the competitive Northumberland Plate at Newcastle, that caught the eye.

Just over two lengths separated the first four home that day, and Drumhead, under strong pressure from Richard Hills, was putting in his best work in the closing stages.

A reproduction of that form should be good enough for him to capture today's £15,000 prize.

Walwyn introduces another promising Hamdan Al-Maktoum colt, Musabig, in the Tam O'Shanter Maiden Stakes over six furlongs, and this son of Super-

lative looks set for a winning debut on the strength of some promising homework.

Sinded looks the weaker link of the Walwyn trio as he was a disappointing fourth behind Luca Cumani's highly-regarded Stapleford Manor at York last month.

However, if this Northern Baby colt can recapture his creditable early-season form behind Razoon at Newmarket he should prove too strong for the David Morley hope Gormarlow in the St Quivox Maiden Stakes.

Walwyn is also represented in the Dumfriess Handicap by Tabyan, but here the Hills team may gain its revenge with Verdesse, who chased home the useful Cosimo at Catterick Bridge earlier this month.

Hills should also be on the mark at Wolverhampton where the Mantion trainer can collect a double with Minskup (2.15) and Triumph Song (3.15).

Minskup showed plenty of scope when a close-up fourth behind Dominio on her debut at Salisbury last month, while Triumph Song, who runs in the Whitmore Reans Handicap, was a very early Lingfield winner before failing to justify favouritism behind Beaumont at Warwick earlier this month.

Willie Carson, after riding at Ayr, flies to Windsor where he should be rewarded with a victory on Peter Makin's progressive Calgary Redeye,

# Dashing Blade has resounding success

FROM OUR FRENCH RACING CORRESPONDENT, PARIS

DASHING Blade, paying just over 4-1 on the Pari-Mutuel, soundly trounced his rivals in the group two Prix Eugene Adam at Saturday's Saint-Cloud Race Day.

The British pair, Starsreak and Dashing Blade, dominated the race for most of the ten-furlong trip, but once the Hong Kong-bound John Matthews had kicked the Ian Balding colt into the lead three furlongs out, the race was over.

Dashing Blade had three lengths to spare over Blue (Dominique Boeuf) with Hequet (Freddie Head) third and Malcolm Johnston's Starsreak (Tony Cruz) fourth.

On the same card, the success of Green Pola, ridden by William Moeckel, in the Prix de la Rablais was a first winner for Georges Mikhalles since his year-long suspension after positive dope tests on two of his horses.



Balding, Saint-Cloud win for Dashing Blade

"Septieme Ciel most probably runs next in Deauville's Prix Jacques Le Marois, though the earlier Sussex Stakes at Goodwood remains a possible alternative."

lan Balding's Paring Moment (Bruce Raymond) gained a bloodless eight-length victory over Sparano (Gianfranco Dettori) in yesterday's group three St Leger Italiano. There was a disappointing field of only six runners, despite a first prize of almost £35,000. Paring Moment, the 5-2 on favourite, was a second Italian classic winner for his owner Paul Mellon following Gint Of Gold in the 1981 Derby Italiano.

Michael Dickinson enjoyed the biggest success of his career since he started training in the United States when Seattle Dawn triumphed in Saturday's Delaware Handicap, a grade two worth \$100,000. The filly, who won the grade three Snow Goose Stakes in March, is now eligible to run in numerous valuable races.

**Blinkered first time**  
AVE: 4.20 Gormarlow, WOLVERHAMPTON: 3.45 Chateau De Berny, 4.45 King of the Desert, 5.15 Minskup, 6.15 Drumhead, 6.30 Calgary Redeye, 6.45 Tabyan, 6.55 Verdesse, 7.15 Minskup, 7.30 Triumph Song, 7.45 Tabyan, 7.55 Verdesse, 8.15 Minskup, 8.30 Triumph Song, 8.45 Tabyan, 8.55 Verdesse, 9.15 Minskup, 9.30 Triumph Song, 9.45 Tabyan, 9.55 Verdesse, 10.15 Minskup, 10.30 Triumph Song, 10.45 Tabyan, 10.55 Verdesse, 11.15 Minskup, 11.30 Triumph Song, 11.45 Tabyan, 11.55 Verdesse, 12.15 Minskup, 12.30 Triumph Song, 12.45 Tabyan, 12.55 Verdesse, 1.15 Minskup, 1.30 Triumph Song, 1.45 Tabyan, 1.55 Verdesse, 2.15 Minskup, 2.30 Triumph Song, 2.45 Tabyan, 2.55 Verdesse, 3.15 Minskup, 3.30 Triumph Song, 3.45 Tabyan, 3.55 Verdesse, 4.15 Minskup, 4.30 Triumph Song, 4.45 Tabyan, 4.55 Verdesse, 5.15 Minskup, 5.30 Triumph Song, 5.45 Tabyan, 5.55 Verdesse, 6.15 Minskup, 6.30 Triumph Song, 6.45 Tabyan, 6.55 Verdesse, 7.15 Minskup, 7.30 Triumph Song, 7.45 Tabyan, 7.55 Verdesse, 8.15 Minskup, 8.30 Triumph Song, 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Observe the fiery genius of Akram while you can, Lancashire warn, before cricket burns him out

# Bright star destined to become ashes

By ALAN LEE

CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

**LORD'S (Worcestershire won toss): Lancashire beat Worcestershire by 69 runs**

EVEN in the euphoria of a cup final victory, Lancashire's captain, David Hughes, was issuing a sober warning about the future of his match-winner. The message was: savour the explosive genius of Wasim Akram while you can, he may not last.

This could have seemed unnecessarily delecting, with the Lancashire supporters, all around St John's Wood, loudly and unreservedly proclaiming Akram as their hero. But Hughes, who knows a thing or two about longevity, is justified in his fear that the 24-year-old Pakistani, primarily responsible for turning a captivating Benson and Hedges Cup final into a soulless rout, may soon be dangerously close to his sell-by date.

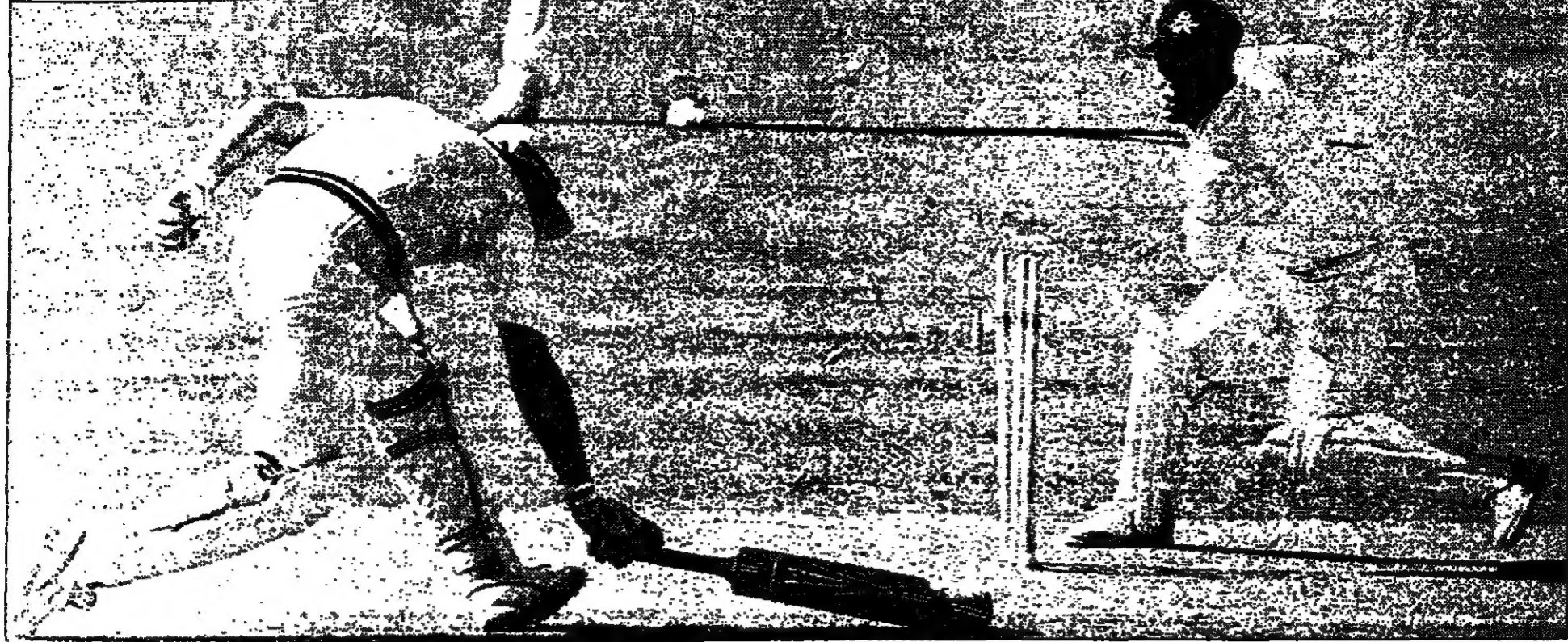
With Hadlee retired, Botham and Kapil Dev in decline and Imran making only Sinatra-like comebacks, Akram is unquestionably the best all-rounder in the world today. Hughes says as much and insists he would not trade him for anyone. But, at an age when most English cricketers are being kept on the rack like young wine awaiting maturity, Akram is at risk of being prematurely corked.

Already he has played a staggering 97 one-day international, 24 of them last winter. There will be more to come this winter, when he also faces a crippling schedule of 12 Test matches. Then, as Hughes points out, "He will return to us, probably late and exhausted, and because we will then be restricted to one overseas player, we will want him to play in almost all our games."

"We can't do anything about the situation, because county contracts say that players must be released whenever their countries want them. But Wasim will not last, like Botham and Hadlee have done, unless the people who run world cricket ease up."

Akram has been guided gently through this season by Lancashire, largely to protect his suspect groin, which has needed three operations. On Saturday he held nothing back and his were the crucial blows in the uncontented knockout of Worcestershire. This, however, is only the first stage of Lancashire's master plan and, for the next two months, Akram can expect little respite.

Hughes explained that the players' priorities for this season were the championship and a one-day final. "The championship is still our ultimate target. It has not been



The man who almost forfeited bail: Weston, of Worcestershire, appears in the nick of time, flogging Hegg, the Lancashire wicketkeeper, in his attempt to run him out of court

## LORD'S SCOREBOARD

Worcestershire won toss

LANCASHIRE		6s	4s	Mins	Balls
G D Mendis c Neale b Botham	19	1	2	35	31
G Fowler c Neale b Newport	11	1	2	23	17
M A Atherton run out	40	1	1	124	105
N H Fairbrother b Lampert	11	1	1	12	19
N Winstons c and b Botham	50	1	1	68	79
Wasim Akram c Radford b Newport	29	2	1	32	21
P A J DeFreitas b Lampert	17	1	1	35	30
I D Austin run out	31	1	1	18	17
I D Hughes not out	1	1	1	3	2

Extras (lb 4, nb 1) 5

Total (34 wickets, 55 overs) 241

P J W Atherton did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25 (Fowler), 2-33 (Mendis), 3-47 (Fairbrother), 4-135 (Atherton), 5-128 (Winstons), 6-191 (Akram), 7-199 (DeFreitas), 8-231 (Austin), 9-231 (Fowler), 10-241 (Mendis), 11-241 (Fowler), 12-241 (Mendis), 13-241 (Fowler), 14-241 (Mendis), 15-241 (Fowler), 16-241 (Mendis), 17-241 (Fowler), 18-241 (Mendis), 19-241 (Fowler), 20-241 (Mendis), 21-241 (Fowler), 22-241 (Mendis), 23-241 (Fowler), 24-241 (Mendis), 25-241 (Fowler), 26-241 (Mendis), 27-241 (Fowler), 28-241 (Mendis), 29-241 (Fowler), 30-241 (Mendis), 31-241 (Fowler), 32-241 (Mendis), 33-241 (Fowler), 34-241 (Mendis), 35-241 (Fowler), 36-241 (Mendis), 37-241 (Fowler), 38-241 (Mendis), 39-241 (Fowler), 40-241 (Mendis), 41-241 (Fowler), 42-241 (Mendis), 43-241 (Fowler), 44-241 (Mendis), 45-241 (Fowler), 46-241 (Mendis), 47-241 (Fowler), 48-241 (Mendis), 49-241 (Fowler), 50-241 (Mendis), 51-241 (Fowler), 52-241 (Mendis), 53-241 (Fowler), 54-241 (Mendis), 55-241 (Fowler), 56-241 (Mendis), 57-241 (Fowler), 58-241 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## In pole position for memory lane

I HAVE just announced the hardest decision of my life but I feel it is the right one: I am retiring at the end of the season.

After this race, which ended in more disappointment for me, I know people will say I am reacting to circumstances and the situation with Ferrari. But I really do want to stress that that is not the case. This is not a snap decision. It is one I have been thinking about hard and long, for many months. I am calm and collected, just a little tired and warm, but that is quite normal after a race. I am certainly not making an emotional response to what happened in this, my last British Grand Prix.

We all reach the time of life when we have to do some serious thinking and I have certainly reached that time. I



**NIGEL MANSELL**  
ON THE GRAND PRIX

Britain's leading Formula One driver and member of the Marlboro drivers' team comments on the British Grand Prix. NIGEL MANSELL is contributing to The Times throughout the grand prix season.

am coming up to 37, I have had ten years in Formula One, the highest level in motor racing, and I think that is not a bad run. I would rather quit at the top than just go on for the sake of it, making up the numbers. That is not for me. It makes me very sad to

have to make this announcement, but I think there is no more perfect place to do so here at the British Grand Prix, my home race. This race has been great to me over the years and but for my gearbox problems I know I would have had another win. It was my race, I was miles faster than anyone and even when my gearbox was jumping from seventh to fifth I could cope with that. But I simply couldn't do anything with no gears at all.

Again, though, I have to stress that I have no problems with Ferrari. There is no animosity, no bad feelings. It is just that I have decided that Adelaide, Australia, will be my last race. I am looking forward to putting my family first. I have no specific plans for next year.

I have a lot of business interests but basically I want to take a year off, a sabbatical, spend time with my wife Rosanne and our children, Chloe, Leo and Greg. After that, we will see.

I would have preferred to have made this decision from the podium, but it was not to be. At least, I was in pole position for my last British Grand Prix.

People are telling me I am crazy, my good friend Greg Norman among them. They know I can still do the job and I feel I can, too. But all good things must come to an end and I would rather quit in this situation. I have had a few ups and downs in my career but fortunately the ups have been worth it. I have won 15 races and I hope I can add to that total.

There are eight races left this season and you can be sure I will be giving 100 per cent, as ever, in all of them. My team-mate, Alain Prost, is leading the championship and, but for my misfortune, I might have been up there. But that is motor racing and there is no point saying any more. I intend to do all I can to help Alain win the title.

I think Ferrari are doing a fantastic job and have a good chance of that championship. They wanted me to stay and, as most people know, I have been approached by a number of other teams. But I have made my decision and I have no intention of going back on it.

Rosanne has supported me all through my career. She has made tremendous sacrifices for me. She supports me in my

decision to retire. It will be nice just to have time with her and the children at our home on the Isle of Man. There are so many pressures in modern Formula One, far more than when I first started. It takes its toll and gets very hard.

The good thing is that I have many great moments to look back on. I have had three wins in England, including the one at Silverstone in 1987, which is possibly the most emotional of my career. Obviously, I would have liked the championship and I have been close a couple of times. But again, that is motor racing and I do not feel I have anything to prove to anyone. I want to enjoy my racing through to the end of the season and enjoy looking back on my career.

## Taylor's post with England is confirmed

By LOUISE TAYLOR

GRAHAM TAYLOR

GRAHAM Taylor was confirmed yesterday as the manager of England's football team for the next four years. The announcement, made at the Football Association's summer conference at Blackpool, ended a six-week delay while Doug Ellis, the chairman of Aston Villa, Taylor's previous employers, negotiated compensation for the loss of his manager with Bert Millichip, the FA chairman. Taylor was offered and accepted the post six weeks ago but Ellis refused to release the manager from his contract at Villa Park until compensation was agreed. He succeeds Bobby Robson, who left the England post after the World Cup finals to take charge of PSV, Eindhoven, the Dutch club.

Ellis and Millichip did not meet to discuss the matter until the meeting of UEFA in Geneva last week. In the interim, Millichip refused an offer from Ellis for talks on the Villa chairman's yacht off the Italian coast because he did not "want to be seen to be bought over champagne". Instead, the bargaining took place in a four-star hotel in Blackpool and was finalised over a pre-lunch drink yesterday.

Despite the delay, discussions at Blackpool were apparently amicable. So much so that Millichip and Ellis, with their wives and friends from the FA, were playing charges in Millichip's suite at 2am yesterday. "I had to sing Ave Maria and tell a few jokes," Ellis said.

It is understood that it will cost Ellis about £100,000 to compensate Taylor. Taylor's backroom staff at Villa Park as they are unlikely to figure in the new Villa manager's plans. There will also be the cost of securing Taylor's successor.

"Naturally, everyone connected with Villa is sorry to lose Graham's services," Ellis said, "but England have got the best manager and we wish him well. Only now can I begin looking for a replacement."

Millichip said: "We are delighted to have secured Graham Taylor. We quickly reached the view that he was the right man to succeed Bobby Robson and we look forward to working with him." Taylor, who will meet the press at the FA's headquarters at Lancaster Gate today, was informed of the news in a telephone call to his Solihull home from Millichip yesterday. "I am relieved that the waiting is over and keen to lay my plans for the future," Taylor said. "Very few man-

Needle's view, page 33

## Ellis moves fast to replace Taylor

By CHRIS MOORE

DOUG Ellis, the Aston Villa chairman, last night made his first positive move towards finding a replacement manager for Graham Taylor. "I want him installed at the earliest opportunity," Ellis said after the official confirmation yesterday by the Football Association of Taylor's England appointment.

"Our first team squad has already played the first match of their pre-season tour in Sweden and if Graham's successor can join them out there, so much the better. I will probably interview one, two or three people."

Ellis admits he has already had one informal approach turned down by a League chairman at the FA's summer conference over the weekend. And he has resigned himself to missing out on Franz Beckenbauer, the coach of West Germany, the world champions. "I approached him but it looks as if he is

bound for America," he said.

Three of the leading candidates, Ron Atkinson (Sheff Wednesdays), Joe Royle (Oldham Athletic) and Jim Smith (Newcastle United), are under contract with their clubs while Joe Jordan has been offered a three-year deal after leading Bristol City to promotion to the second division last season. But he has yet to sign.

David Platt, of Leicester City, Gerry Francis, of Bristol Rovers, and Denis Smith, of Sunderland, are among the latest names linked with the post while Taylor's chief assistant, John Ward, in charge of the team in Sweden, has confirmed his interest. "It would be a pity if the back-room staff were broken up now," Ward said yesterday.

"They were all hand-picked by Graham and have a lot of knowledge and professionalism."

Woosnam wins, page 32

## Prost takes Mansell's line

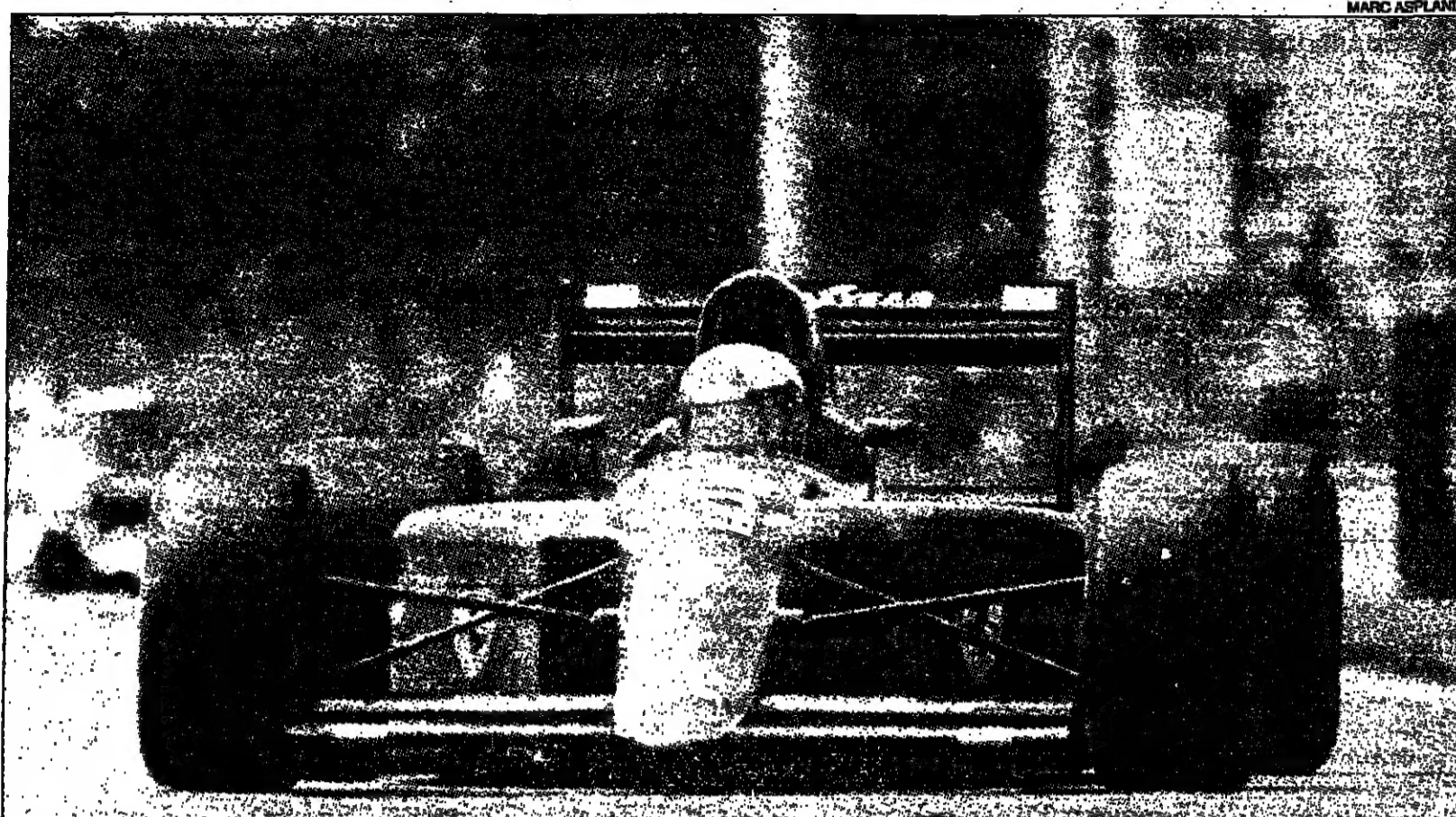
By JOHN BLUNDEN

WHILE Nigel Mansell was walking to the media centre to announce his retirement from motor racing at the end of the season, his Ferrari team partner, Alain Prost, was cruising to his third successive grand prix victory. By winning the Fosters British Grand Prix at Silverstone yesterday, Prost took a two-point lead in the world championship over Ayrton Senna, who survived an off-course excursion and benefitted from the demise of Mansell and his McLaren team partner, Gerhard Berger, to claim third place.

This was the race which Mansell desperately wanted to win because he would have liked to have broken the news of his retirement from the victory rostrum. But it was not to be. From the third lap the electronic control of his semi-automatic gearbox began to play tricks, frequently changing down from seventh to sixth and sometimes from seventh to fifth without warning.

Despite the problem, and driving at the top of his form, Mansell overtook Senna, whose McLaren-Honda had outstripped his Ferrari into the lead at the first corner, on the eighth lap. But within seconds, Senna was back in front having had the better line out of the tight S-bend where Mansell had launched his attack. Four laps later Mansell repeated the manoeuvre and this time was able to break clear of the McLaren, which was giving Senna a hard time as a result of a lack of chassis balance. "I was having trouble with the back end of the car," he said, and on lap 16, when he touched a kerb at Copse Corner, he spun off the track. "I was very lucky I didn't hit anything and was able to carry on."

But the subsequent pit stop for fresh tyres dropped him to



First and foremost: Prost, the world champion, on his way to his third successive grand prix victory in his Ferrari at Silverstone yesterday

10th place and it was not until lap 54, 10 from the end, that he moved into a point scoring position in sixth place. "To finish third in all the circumstances was a very good result," he said.

Mansell, meanwhile, had retained his lead until lap 22, when Berger's McLaren swept by. But he counter-attacked immediately and was ahead again six laps later. By this time though, Prost, who had started conservatively in fifth and spent several laps trying to find a way past Thierry Boutsen's Williams-Renault, was now closing on Berger for second place and he overtook him on lap 31 to put both

Ferraris at the head of the field.

"My car was perfectly balanced and I had no trouble in closing in on Nigel and then passing him," Prost said. He took the lead on lap 43 and for several laps Mansell remained in contact, but his gearbox problems were becoming worse and his race came to a premature end at the start of the 56th lap, when he lost all his gears and parked his car off the track.

"I cannot remember ever being so disappointed," he said. "The race was mine. I could even cope despite the gearbox problem, but without any gears at all, what can you do?"

His retirement elevated Boutsen to third place behind Berger and when the McLaren driver pulled off the track four laps from the end with a broken throttle linkage Boutsen was second, far ahead of his expectations. "I started with not quite enough air in my tyres and they blistered, which caused a very bad vibration at the front. My engine was fine, in fact I think we had a bit more torque than the Ferraris and my chassis balance was very good, but in the circumstances I think I have been a bit lucky today to finish second."

The Benetton team, which started with high hopes for their latest Ford engine, enjoyed no such fortune. Nelson Piquet stalled at the start and was 20th on the first lap. By half-distance he had climbed to sixth place in convincing fashion but his progress slowed. Having temporarily taken fourth place, four laps from the end he spun and dropped behind Senna. Eric Bernard's Lola-Lamborghini



Bowing out: Mansell and his wife, Rosanne, leaving Silverstone yesterday after his announcement

and finished the race with part of his rear bodywork damaged.

Alessandro Nannini was running in seventh place after 15 laps when his Benetton collided with the back end of Riccardo Patrese's Williams-Renault, which had been in

for an early tyre change. "Patrese braked much earlier than I expected and I couldn't avoid hitting him," Nannini said.

So, too, was Ivan Capelli, the surprise of the French Grand Prix a week ago, especially as he was carrying the

### SILVERSTONE RESULTS

BRITISH GRAND PRIX (64 laps, 2.87 miles, total 191.000): 1. A Prost (Fr), Ferrari, 1hr 18min 30.99sec (145.255mph); 2. T Boutsen (Bel), Williams-Renault, 1hr 19min 0.000; 3. A Senna (Br), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 19min 14.000; 4. E Berger (Sw), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 19min 48.300; 5. N Piquet (Br), Benetton-Ford, 1hr 20min 0.000; 6. Suda (Jpn), Lola-Lamborghini, 1hr 20min 0.000; 7. A Caffi (It), Arrows-Ford, 1hr 20min 0.000; 8. J Alesi (Fr), Tyrrell-Ford, 1hr 20min 0.000; 9. G Badoer (It), Agip-Ford, 1hr 20min 0.000; 10. N Larini (It), Ligier-Ford, 1hr 20min 0.000; 11. E Pirro (It), Dallara-Ford, 1hr 20min 0.000; 12. P Barril (Br), Minardi-Ford, 1hr 20min 0.000; 13. P Alliot (Fr), Ligne-Ford, 1hr 20min 0.000; 14. G Burti (Arg), Minardi-Honda, 1hr 20min 0.000; 15. N Mansell (GB), Ferrari, 1hr 20min 0.000; 16. I Capelli (It), Leyton House-Judd, 1hr 20min 0.000; 17. M Donnelly (GB), Lotus-Lamborghini, 1hr 20min 0.000; 18. G Tarquinii (It), Agip-Ford, 1hr 20min 0.000; 19. R Aronowicz (Br), Arrows-Ford, 1hr 20min 0.000; 20. S Patrese (It), Williams-Renault, 1hr 20min 0.000.

Nakajima (Jpn), at 44: 23. A Nannini (It), Benetton-Ford, at 45: 24. A de Cesaris (It), Dallara-Ford, at 52: 25. P Martin (Br), Minardi-Ford, at 61. Did not start: M Gugelmin (Br), Leyton House-Judd, fastest lap: N Mansell (GB), Ferrari, 1hr 12.200sec on lap 51 (149.99mph).

WORLD DRIVERS' CHAMPIONSHIP (after eight rounds): 1. A Prost (Fr), 41pts; 2. A Senna (Br), 36; 3. G Berger (Sw), 25; 4. N Piquet (Br), 19; 5. T Boutsen (Bel), 17; 6. S Suda (Jpn), 16; 7. N Mansell (GB), 13; 8. R Patrese (It), 10; 9. A Nannini (It), 10; 10. I Capelli (It), 10; 11. E Berger (Fr), 9; 12. S Suda (Jpn), 9; 13. G Burti (Arg), 8; 14. Suda (Jpn), 8; 15. A Caffi (It), 7; 16. W Warwick (GB), 6; 17. A Suda (Jpn), 6; 18. G Tarquinii (It), 5; 19. G Badoer (It), 5; 20. P Barril (Br), 4; 21. R Aronowicz (Br), 3; 22. S Patrese (It), 3; 23. A Nannini (It), 2; 24. A de Cesaris (It), 2; 25. P Martin (Br), 2; 26. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 27. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 28. G Badoer (It), 1; 29. P Barril (Br), 1; 30. R Aronowicz (Br), 1; 31. S Patrese (It), 1; 32. A Nannini (It), 1; 33. A de Cesaris (It), 1; 34. P Martin (Br), 1; 35. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 36. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 37. G Badoer (It), 1; 38. P Barril (Br), 1; 39. R Aronowicz (Br), 1; 40. S Patrese (It), 1; 41. A Nannini (It), 1; 42. A de Cesaris (It), 1; 43. P Martin (Br), 1; 44. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 45. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 46. G Badoer (It), 1; 47. P Barril (Br), 1; 48. R Aronowicz (Br), 1; 49. S Patrese (It), 1; 50. A Nannini (It), 1; 51. A de Cesaris (It), 1; 52. P Martin (Br), 1; 53. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 54. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 55. G Badoer (It), 1; 56. P Barril (Br), 1; 57. R Aronowicz (Br), 1; 58. S Patrese (It), 1; 59. A Nannini (It), 1; 60. A de Cesaris (It), 1; 61. P Martin (Br), 1; 62. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 63. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 64. G Badoer (It), 1; 65. P Barril (Br), 1; 66. R Aronowicz (Br), 1; 67. S Patrese (It), 1; 68. A Nannini (It), 1; 69. A de Cesaris (It), 1; 70. P Martin (Br), 1; 71. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 72. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 73. G Badoer (It), 1; 74. P Barril (Br), 1; 75. R Aronowicz (Br), 1; 76. S Patrese (It), 1; 77. A Nannini (It), 1; 78. A de Cesaris (It), 1; 79. P Martin (Br), 1; 80. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 81. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 82. G Badoer (It), 1; 83. P Barril (Br), 1; 84. 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M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 126. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 127. G Badoer (It), 1; 128. P Barril (Br), 1; 129. R Aronowicz (Br), 1; 130. S Patrese (It), 1; 131. A Nannini (It), 1; 132. A de Cesaris (It), 1; 133. P Martin (Br), 1; 134. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 135. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 136. G Badoer (It), 1; 137. P Barril (Br), 1; 138. R Aronowicz (Br), 1; 139. S Patrese (It), 1; 140. A Nannini (It), 1; 141. A de Cesaris (It), 1; 142. P Martin (Br), 1; 143. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 144. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 145. G Badoer (It), 1; 146. P Barril (Br), 1; 147. R Aronowicz (Br), 1; 148. S Patrese (It), 1; 149. A Nannini (It), 1; 150. A de Cesaris (It), 1; 151. P Martin (Br), 1; 152. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 153. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 154. G Badoer (It), 1; 155. P Barril (Br), 1; 156. R Aronowicz (Br), 1; 157. S Patrese (It), 1; 158. A Nannini (It), 1; 159. A de Cesaris (It), 1; 160. P Martin (Br), 1; 161. M Gugelmin (Br), 1; 162. G Tarquinii (It), 1; 163. G Badoer (It), 1; 164. P Barril (Br), 1; 165. 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